Library of Old Authors.

Reliquiae Hearnianae:

THE REMAINS OF

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A.,

OF EDMUND HALL.

BEING EXTRACTS FROM HIS MS. DIARIES, COLLECTED,

WITH A FEW NOTES,

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RELIQUIÆ HEARNIANÆ.

1727. *Oct.* 14.

ON Sept. 21, 1705, I paid half-a-crown for the stone that was found at Rewley, near Oxford, in memory of the foundation of the chappel at Rewley abbey by Ela Longespee, countess of Warwick, which stone I put the same day into the anatomy school, where it now remains. I printed it in Leland's Itinerary.

The street on the north side of which Balliol college stands was anciently called Horsemonger street, and afterwards (as 'tis now) Canditch, tho' I think Canditch (which is the same with *Candida Fossa*) is also a very old name.

'Tis pity the old statutes of Balliol college are lost, as I am told they are. The seal was entire some years since, and on it the intire effigies of Devorguilla, the foundress, in the habit of a vowess. The effigies of her in the Bodleian library is very pretty,

but the face of her was taken by the painter, Mr. Sulman, from Mrs. Jenny Riggs, the greatest beauty (more than thirty years ago) in Oxford.

Oct. 16. Last night spending the evening with Mr. Hall, my nonjuring friend Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Brook of Oriel coll. and Mr. Richardson of Brazenose coll., I understood from Mr. Brook, that Mr. Wicksey went out of town as soon as the election at Oriel coll. was over, being it seems much nettled. He is gone to the lord chancellor of Great Britain to see if he can oust Mr. Hodges, under pretence that Mr. Hodges ought not to have it by their statutes, having fifteen hundred pounds a year estate, which is pretended is much beyond what their statutes allow. A very poor plea! and I believe groundless. whatever it may be with respect to fellowships. But it seems Dr. Shippen hath put this into Wicksey's head, Shippen being for Wicksey I hear, which brings to mind what I heard the other day about Mr. Denison, namely, that Dr. Carter was very poor when he was elected head of Oriel coll., Denison thereby insinuating that a poor man ought now also to be elected, and not Hodges. But what Denison said is downright false. Carter, as I well remember, was elected chiefly for this reason, that he was rich. Wicksey also pretends another reason that the election should be vacated, *viz.* because that by their statutes the election ought to be *sine discordia:* Now, says he and his friends, had it been *sine discordia,* then both Wicksey himself and his friends ought to have come over to Hodges, &c. A very poor plea, and what even Mr. Brook himself laughs at. Mr. Hodges carried it by a majority of two votes, the votes standing thus: *viz.*

For Mr. Wicksey.

1. Mr. Wicksey himself.
2. Mr. Bowles.
3. Mr. Pipern.
4. Mr. Brook.
5. Mr. Parry.
6. Mr. Makepeace.
7. Mr. Martin.

For Mr. Hodges.

1. Mr. Hodges himself.
2. Dr. Woodward.
3. Mr. Catheral (who is dean, and had, si necesse, 2 votes.)
4. Dr. Reyner.
5. Mr. Chester.
6. Mr. Woollen.
7. Mr. Craster.
8. Dr. Fisher.
9. Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Dyer, who was altogether for Mr. Hodges, could not be there.

Oct. 25. Last week they cut down the fine pleasant garden in Brazenose coll. quadrangle, which was not only a great ornament to it, and was agreeable to the quadrangle of our old monasteries, but was a delightful and pleasant shade in summer time, and made the rooms in hot seasons much cooler than they otherwise would have been. This is done by direction of the principal and some others purely to turn it into a grass plot and to erect some silly statue there.

In the time of Henry V. were abundance of Irish scholars in Oxford, and, from their living there, one street going from Gloucester hall (now Worcester coll.) towards Highbridge, was called Irishmen's street. Here, *viz.* in that street, were many halls or houses for entertainment of them, but a great many of them at that time, (*viz.* in the reign of Hen. V.) were so rakish, that (under the name of *Chamberdekyns*) they committed strange disorders, so that they were expelled this place (and their houses began to decay

and the street to lose its name) and then they went to Cambridge, where they were guilty of the same enormities, which occasioned them at length by order of parliament, in the reign of Henry VI. to be banished the nation, with injunction not to come hither into England any more, with an intent to settle at our universities.

Oct. 30. On Friday being Oct. 26, was a hearing before the lord chancellour of England (sir Peter King) of Oriel coll. case, with respect to a provost of that college. Mr. Wicksey alledged two reasons against Mr. Hodges being head, (1) that he had above a thousand pounds per annum, and brought many arguments to prove that he had so much. Upon which says Mr. Hodges, "Mr. Wicksey, you need not "have given yourself this trouble, I own I have such "an estate." Upon which, says the chancellour, "this reason makes for Mr. Hodges: it is for the in-"terest of the college that a man of good estate "should be head." 2. That four of those that elected Mr. Hodges were not statutable fellows, having never been admitted by the late provost. Indeed they were not admitted by him, because he denyed their election by virtue of his pretended negative. But, the negative being legally set aside, they were otherwise admitted, as appeared from the register, where both their election and admission were entered and even signed by Wicksey also, two of whose voters also were of the same election and admission. In short, Mr. Wicksey's allegations and objections were adjudged very weak and frivolous, and the chancellour (as visitor under king George) immediately confirmed Mr. Hodges, and administered the oath to him as head, so that Wicksey (who is looked upon as a rogue,

and to have been altogether in the scheme of the late provost, though he pretended then to be otherwise) is quite now thrown by, tho' perhaps he may still pretend that there is a nullity, unless Mr. Hodges be also confirmed by the bp. of Lincoln, which, however, I believe will signify just nothing.

Nov. 11th. Yesterday I walked from Oxford to Chilswell farm, and from thence to Denton Court, which way (a strange by, unked, solitary walk) I had never went to Denton Court before. I did it chiefly to have a better notion of the ancient solitariness and retiredness of the place, when the hermit Aben inhabited here. I went by a coppice (a little above Chilswell farm) called Birch Coppice, the only place in this country that I know of, where birch grows.

Nov. 17. Yesterday meeting Mr. Wm. Dodwell (by the schools of Trin. coll. where he is commoner), he told me that his mother never was yet at Oxford, so that, I take it, he and his brother of Magdalen hall[1] have had some particular directors here as to their entrance and conduct. He told me, his mother and all their family have had the small pox long since, which he mentioned upon my saying she might be afraid of coming hither on that account.

Nov. 25. The provost and fellows or scholars of Oriel coll. (10 in number) originally were to have but twelve pence a week. If corn came to ten shillings a quarter, they were to have fifteen pence each a week during the dearness, but that ceasing, they were then to have no more than twelve pence. The pro-

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[1] See vol. ii. p. 237.

vost was to dine in common with the fellows: but afterwards he had a distinct table allowed, and 10 marks per an. added for supporting that and a man servant. Adam Brome, alias Browne, was the first provost. Adam Brome is buried in St. Anne's chappell (now called Adam Brome's chappell) at the north side of St. Marie's church, Oxford. His tomb is still there, but the brasses are all off, so that there is no inscription, having been all destroyed in the civil war times.

Jan. 16. Yesterday morning they began to pull down the remainder of St. Peter's church in the Bailly, Oxon, in order to have a new one erected in its stead, which new one they compute will cost two thousand pounds.

Jan. 26. The atchievement of sir John Presbyter (from a MS. paper communicated to me by Tho. Ward of Warwick, esq., who had borrowed it.)

"He beareth party per pale, indented, God's glory and "his own interest: over all profit, pleasure counter-"changed, insigned with an helmet of ignorance opened "with confidence befitting his degree, mantelled with "gules and tyranny, doubled with hypocrisie; upon a "wreath of pride and covetousnesse, for his crest a "sinister hand lifting up a solemne league and covenant "reversed and torne; in an escrole underneath the shield "these words for his motto, viz. 'Aut hoc aut nihil.' "This coate is impaled with another of four pieces sig-"nifying thereby his four several matches: The first is the "house of Geneva; she beareth for her armes a field of "separation with marginall notes on the Bible falsely "quoted. The 2nd is the house of Scotland; she beareth "in her escocheon the feild rebellion, charged with a stoole

"of repentance. The third is the family of Amsterdam; "she beareth in a feild of toleration three Jewes heads "proper, with as many blew caps on them. The fourth "and last is the country of New England; she beareth for "her armorial ensigns in a feild of sedition a crop-eared "preachman, preacht up into a pulpit proper, holding "forth to the people a schismaticall directory."

Feb. 10. About two lands length, or two furlongs south west from Binsey, on the other side the water that goes from Wightham to Botley, was formerly a notable village called Seckworth, situated in Berkshire. 'Tis now intirely demolished, and there is nothing remaining of it, only there stands a house and two or three hovels for cows &c. on part of the ground where it stood. The highway passed through it, and so over the water through Binsey ford, and so to Oxford. There is a hardway now to be seen, and at Binsey the said way (which comes over the water that goes from Wightham to Botley, which water is called Seckworth) is called in one or two places *the king's swarth.*

Feb. 11. The word *swarth* before mentioned is a corruption for ꞅpæth which signifies *via, callis, semita.* So the king's *swarth* or rather ꞅpæth is no more than the king's *way.*

There is a tradition that there were once above twenty inns in Seckworth. Some say that Wightham castle on the hill was besieged by the Danes from Seckworth. I take Wightham castle to have been taken and demolished by the Danes in the reign of k. Etheldred, the father of Edm. Ironsides, which k. Etheldred began to reign A.D. 978. In Etheldred's reign also Seckworth was destroyed by the Danes,

but it revived again in the days of k. Edw. the Confessor, who was born at Islip, and began to reign A.D. 1042. King Edw. Confess. and his beautifull, virtuous, chast and learned q. Edgitha or Editha were often at Seckworth, when they used to come to Oxford from Islip and Heddington, coming along *the king's swarth* beyond new park, so that then there was a passage that way over the Charwell.

May 29. Yesterday in the afternoon Mr. Tho. Jenner, B.D. and fellow of Magd. coll. was elected Margaret Professor in opposition to Dr. Theophilus Leigh, D.D. and master of Balliol coll., Dr. Leigh had only 24 votes, and Mr. Jenner 34. Besides these two, at first appeared Dr. Felton principal of Edm. hall, Mr. Niblett warden of All Souls' coll., and Mr. Robert Lydall of Magd. coll. But Dr. Felton having not above one vote that I can hear of, (*viz.* Dr. Gibson provost of Queen's, who was also out of town,) and Mr. Niblett and Mr. Lydall not being able to succeed, they let their interest drop, tho' Lydall did not relinquish his till just the time of election, a thing which if he had not done, Magd. coll. would most certainly have lost it, and Dr. Leigh would have been the man.

June 25. Bp. Wren was a true antiquary. He has left collections, wherever he went, as Pembr. hall, where fellow, Peter house, where master, Windsor, where dean, and Ely, where bishop, many of which Mr. Baker hath seen: but being in loose scattered papers are in danger of perishing. Dr. Tanner hath likewise seen many of this good bp.'s collections. They should be got together as far as possible, and endeavours for preserving them should be used. The

Cambridge men are much wanting to themselves, in not retrieving the remains of their worthies. Mr. Baker is the only man I know of there, that hath of late acted in all respects worthily on that head, and for it he deserves a statue.

July 12. Quære, who hath wrote best of the Cortex Peruvianus, so much used now (and with great reason) in feavers and agues? the Spaniards call it the Feaver tree.

July 16. About a quarter of a year since they began to build a new chapel for Pembroke coll., next to Slaughter lane.

July 19. Dr. Tanner lent me an old paper, a copy of which here follows:

for Oseneye.

The longe stable vacát.

All the same stable is utterly taken awaye. Christes Churche had vi lode of slattes of the same.

Mr. Bysley lodgyng vacat.

That is greate decaye and ruine The ꝑticoñs dores windowes iron glasse is spoyled and gone, the bordes of ye flowre in diuerse places taken awaye. The lengthe of that lodgynge 55 fote, the bredth 25 fote, the tymber of the rowgh is very good.

An other howse ioyning to ye same lodgyng at the est end vacat.

There be ꝑticoñs wt. the lofte taken awaye in much ruyne wt. evell tymber in length 40 fote.

Where the almes men lay vacat.

There is dores windowes iron is all taken awaye and yt is in utter decaye in length 30 fote.

Dorter

At the end of the same were ii propre chambers well glassyd ironed w^{t}. a pticoñ ii goodly dores of weynskote all spoylyd & gone.

The length 169 fote in bredth 32 fote thone syde is all sklate excepte 20 fote thother syde 40 fote sklated the rough ys good. the length of ye rafters 36 fote very good. the gutters leyd with leade through owte both sydes. gone utterly.

frater

The length 140 fote, the pyllours & irons of the wyndowes spoylyd & gone the bredth 36 fote all sklattyd.

The gutters of leade on bothe sydes taken awaye cleane. All the whole is syled through. the pulpet therin is also spoyled, the length of the rafters 38 fote. The length 40 fote, the bredth 24 fote, meane tymber in decaye.

The slaughter howse w^{t}. other houses of office ioyned therto vacãt.

The length 84 fote The pticoñs wyndowes dores cleane gone. In great decaye the tymber indifferente all sklated.

Abbotte Johns hall vacat.

The length 46 fote the bredthe 34 good tymber unoccupyed well sklated goog [sic] rough w^{t}. glased w^{t}. irons the depnesse of the roughe 40 fote, the gutter of thone syde leaded, cleane taken awaye.

The leadid lodgyng or Mr lodgyng

The length 45 fote couered with leade the bredth 16 fote the leade is taken awaye in some places wherby yt goyth to decaye; the roughe proper and handsome.

The p̃lour underneth Mr lodgynge

There all the glasse is gone.

The kylne house w^{t} the furnesse house vacat.

The length 76 the bredthe 32 fote In great decaye well tymbryd and a very good rough Ther be ii principall postes standyng in the same house. The house long unoccupyed. Much sklate taken awaye. ii sommers[1] standyng w^{t} the kylne betwene and vi other pecis lyeng in the flowre.

Mr. Belsyer stable unocupid

The depth of the rough 30 fote the length 40 fote in bredth 16.

The lofte over the scole unoccupyed.

The length 50 fote the bredth 24. There is a neue flowre. well sklatyd a good rough.

The scole Mr chamber unoccupied.

The length 24 the bredth 16 foote well sklatyd. the bordes of ye flowre new partly taken awaye & ye wyndowes gone. The gutters of leade taken awaye.

The scole house unoccupied.

The barres of iron beyng substanciall cleane gone with the glasse.

Mr. Haynes lodgyng vacat

The glasse taken awaye the whole barres of iron are there yet.

The great hall

Whiche Mr Stumpe wold have had a lofte in, is of length 59 fote the bredth 33 wherin we fownde good tymber

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ii. sommers, or summers, *summariæ trabes,* principal beams.

spoyled to the fyer. There is no pece of tymber unoccupyed in the hole house yt will serve for this hall flowre.

The yatte house vacat wt owte steyres

The length 38 fote the bredthe 28. a competent good roughe of tymbre ye depth 30 fote good sklate.

The lytle chamber nere to ye same vacat. the porters lodge vacat

The whiche all in ruyne and decaye.

The greate barne vacat.

The length 88 fote, the bredth 28, the tymber meane. the sklate competente good. The depth of the roughe 30 fote. These lacketh ye greate porche w_t the greate dores.

Indorsed

S. Nicholas Osney Stumpe 106. *accompt of the decayes in the old abbey of Oseney.*

Aug. 3. Yesterday Mr. Gilman of St. Peter's parish in the east, Oxford, (a lusty, heartick, thick, short man,) told me, that he is in the 85th year of his age, and that at the restoration of K. Charles II. being much afflicted with the king's evil, he rode up to London behind his father, was touched on a Wednesday morning by that king, was in very good condition by that night, and by the Sunday night immediately following was perfectly recovered, and hath so continued ever since. He hath constantly wore the piece of gold about his neck that he received of the king, and he had it on yesterday when I met him.

Sept. 13. The repairing the east end of Cairfax church, Oxford, cost £70. or thereabouts. The defect was occasioned by the removing some butresses in the chancell to make the Butter-bench, which was done by the advice of some rash indiscreet persons, who perceived their error too late.

Oct. 24. On Tuesday last Mr. Tho. Weeksy was deprived of his fellowship of Oriel coll., (and indeed expelled, his name being struck out of the book,) sentence being pronounced by the provost himself in the chappell, for contumacy and for having "uberius "beneficium." Both points were so plain and notorious that nothing can be alledged for him. This Mr. Weeksy (who stood himself to be provost) hath been so troublesome and vexatious that he did all that possibly he could to hinder the peace of the college. His living is about £19. in the king's books, whereas he cannot hold a fellowship of Oriel with a living above 10 marks. He had been summoned three times before the society, particularly for detaining a register of the college and declining to surrender it, (tho' he and his crony Bowles had had it a great while, three quarters of a year or more,) notwithstanding the college had great occasion for it. Bowles is also twice upon one of the registers, as lyable to the like punishment of Weeksy, which will be inflicted, if he proceeds in his vile practices.

Nov. 8. Mr. Aynsworth teaches a private school in London. He hath been a great many years about a Latin Dictionary, and (I am told) hath at last finished it, though 'tis not printed for want of encouragement. It seems he leaves out in it all proper names but such as are classical. I do not know of anything that he

hath published, but the catalogue of Mr. Kemp's curiosities, (a great number of which were counterfeits and cheats,) and the catalogue of Dr. Woodward's books and curiosities. I am told he hath wrote a Latin poem to Mr. Edm. Chishull, and another to Mr. John Strype, but they are not printed. He is a married man, of at least 70 years of age.[1]

Dec. 21. The bp. of Oxford, Dr. John Potter, bears a very poor mean character at Cuddesden, where he lives. I heard a man of Cuddesden say yesterday, when I was that way, that he and his lady are miserably stingy and covetous, and that there is not the least hospitality in their family. He said they were so wretchedly miserable, that the bp. and his lady went themselves a coursing, she going up to her knees for a day together at that sport, on purpose to hinder the poor from catching any hares, and that they were very severe to any one (tho' never so poor) that killed any hare &c. there.

Jan. 11. On Dec. 2 last, was a meeting of the heads of houses about a programma relating to infidelity, and 'twas carried for one, by a majority, and accordingly one was printed; but at last, it seems, all the heads, unless perhaps you may except one or two, so intirely agreed in one and the same thing, that is, that what they had done should not be known, that they got all the copies into their own hands, and quite stifled this programma, done, it seems, without spirit, insomuch that it could not be seen nor procured; so that, though I have much laboured for it, yet I have not been able either to get a copy, or even

[1] See vol. ii. p. 157.

a sight of one. God knows, 'tis a poor zeal for religion, when they are ashamed and afraid to appear publickly in a good cause, but act in a clandestine way, and are not willing that even actions that are laudable should be known.

Feb. 27. Mr. Wood mades Schidyard street, now St. Mary hall lane in Oxford, to be the same with Sched-writers street, as if the librarians or scribes formerly lived here, and for that reason might be termed Sched-writers, or Writers row. But I think that it is the same with Schieldyard-street, and that therefore the shield makers formerly dwelt here.

Feb. 28. Last night Mr. Whiteside told me and others, (and I think he said he had it from the present earl of Oxford,) that the late earl of Oxford often talked that he would publish *Domesday Book* itself, and that in such a manner as to have the whole ingraved on copper plates, with all the several abbreviations and very *ductus's* of the letters. But this I look upon as a vain proposal, the business of publishing being to make it clear as can be, that is, to give the words at length, and the abbreviations only at such times when such abbreviations may bear several significations, and even then too sometimes a note will be necessary. Were what his lordship proposed followed in other books, *viz.* Livy &c. we should have strange editions. Let an able, faithfull man (that is skilled in abbreviations, and hath honesty) undertake the work, and give the words at large, in common characters (unless it be where the signification is dubious,) and he will deserve well of the learned world.

Mr. James Gibson being in town yesterday, he told

me his Grammatical Observations (printed at Lichfield's) is quite finished. It seems it is against the alterations that have been made in Lilly's grammar. He was told by one that was with me, that Lilly's grammar is newly done at London, with the corrections of all the school-masters there, so as to be reduced to its first state, and that Mr. Aynsworth was one of those that had done it. This seemed to trouble Mr. Gibson, as if his own labour were now in vain.

March 4. Mr. James Gibson's little 4to. book (printed at Leonard Lichfield's in Oxford) relating to Grammar is just come out. 'Tis entitled by him *Grammatical Exceptions*, which is a very odd title, as indeed the whole book is very odd. 'Tis true there are several good remarks in it, and so I told him a good while since, when he shewed it to me in MS, but I then told him, it ought to be wrote all anew, and several things to be omitted, and others to be altered, but this he little regarded. For though, at my suggestion, he did leave out his note or observation, in which he had made *Dorobernia* to be *Dover*, and was a long time positive that 'twas so, (and I had a great struggle with him to make him sensible that 'twas *Canterbury*,) yet he took no care in other things to consult his reputation, but hath published a very ridiculous book; which need not be wondered at, considering that he is crazed, and very perverse, though when young he was a very good schoolmaster, and got himself a good reputation on that account. He is withall an honest, religious man, and very inoffensive, and on that account to be much respected. His second wife (whose maiden name was Newton) died in October last, aged at least three score and ten.

After I had formerly more than once cautioned him very freely about this book, he never afterwards either shewed it me, or told me what he did in it, for fear (I suppose) that I should expostulate with him; tho' sometime since he did tell me in Oxford, that he would dedicate it to the convocation of both provinces; but 'tis not dedicated to them, his brother, the provost of Queen's coll., having overruled that matter.

March 8. Mr. Anstis, finding by a citation of mine that I have a copy of New college statutes, desires to borrow it for a very short time. I must tell him (what I must also to all that pretend to borrow books of me, for if I should lend to one I must to another), that being debarr'd the Bodleian library, I am now confined to my own books, which I am every minute using, and therefore desire to be excused from parting with any, even for so little time as a minute.[1]

March 16. Yesterday in a convocation at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wm. Jorden of Pembroke coll. was elected by the univ. of Oxford rector of Astocke in com. Wilts, (which belongs to a Roman catholic family, the Webbs,) in opposition to Mr. Crawford of Balliol coll.

March 19. The farther part of Christ Church meadow (which is in Barkshire) is in the parish of St. Aldate, Oxford, and the tithes (as I take it) of right belong to the minister of St. Aldate's.

Browne Willis esq. being in Oxford, he spent the evening with us last night in Cat street. He speaks

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[1] Upon second thoughts, Hearne relents, and lends Anstis his vol. of New college statutes, "since he is so good a friend."

much against Mr. Salmon's Antiquities of Hartfordshire, as a thing extracted and epitomized (tho' he says but very poorly and injudiciously) from sir Henry Chauncy. Yet I think it better done than Mr. Willis's own performances, I mean where Mr. Willis hath been left to himself; for as for the view of the mitred abbeys in Leland, particular care was taken by somebody else to have it well done.

March 20. The transporting books from beyond sea is a vast charge at the custom house in England. No country but England knows a tax on learning. The doctrine of Naples, broached by the emperour Charles V., is *Libri sint liberi,* and that in a country fertile of taxes.

March 21. Mr. Henry Wharton, tho' a very learned man, yet wanted that integrity as archbp. Sancroft and many expected from him, and for that reason the suffering men excused him much less than they otherwise would have done; which when he considered, it struck much upon his spirits.

March 23. "The university of Cambridge has "purchased all Dr. Woodward's fossils for 1000 libs., "he having bequeathed those that were foreign, to "the said university by will." Fog's Journal for March 22, 172$\frac{8}{9}$.

March 28. The dispute at King's college at Cambridge was about one Mr. Dale, a good while ago expelled his fellowship of that college, for reflecting very impudently and saucily in a set speech there upon k. Charles I. &c., as if that good king was justly beheaded. He sues for restoration. A law

suit commences, who is visitor, whether the king or the bp. of Lincoln: 'tis carried for the bp., who hath restored Mr. Dale. Upon which Mr. Baker, in his letter of the 25th, writes thus: "It must be pre-"sum'd, Mr. Dale was guilty of no fault, for the "visitor did not think fit to pass the least censure "upon him, or to give him the least admonition: but "notwithstanding his innocence, I am told he has "left the college in a distracted condition."

April 1. Yesterday morning the foundation stone at Oriel college was laid for the new building there for the provost, between the college and St. Mary hall.

April 6. Dr. Freind's books sold high, particularly the Oxford editions. Part of these books were once the property of Cowley, descended to Sprat, and bought by the Dr. of Sprat's executors. In them were several MSS. notes by all three, particularly a fine character of the present duke of Wharton by the last in an edition of Tully, presented him by the duke, which character being printed in some of the publick papers, Dr. Rawlinson did not send it me, nor indeed have I as yet got it. There were two stanzas of Sapphicks in a Cæsar's Comment. old edition, sent by the late Mr. Anthony Alsop to the Dr. as a present.

April 7. Dr. Rawlinson tells me, Dr. (he means Mr.) Salmon's character as a man of honour is known, that he was a Cantabrigian, is in double orders, (though he goes in lay habit,) relinquished for conscience, and now practices physick. The Dr. says his (Mr. Salmon's) Hartfordshire is, he fears, mostly from Chauncy, with a continuation; that the world speaks

better of his smaller pieces on the Roman roads, that the defect of indexes to his works is unpardonable, and that for it he has suffered much in his reputation.

April 10. Dr. Rawlinson hath put out another Auction Catalogue of his brother's books, in which is another Matt. Parker of the 1st ed. concerning which the Dr. writes thus: "Our last Matthew Parker now "takes his fate. I am told there is a latent commission "of 50 lb. for it from France, but I hope England will "not lose such a treasure, tho' I cant well afford to be "the master of it."

April 23. By Mr. A. Wood's papers it appears, that the king's swarth (formerly called also Port street) beyond New Parks by Oxford, went over by a bridge the river Charwell.

April 26. Mr. Ainsworth, the compiler of the Kempian and Woodwardian catalogues, tells Mr. West, Mr. Dodwell had seen Mr. Downe's strictures upon Dr. Woodward's shield, and had wrote a sufficient confutation of them, the original of which he found among Dr. Woodward's papers, and intends to publish shortly.

Dr. Woodward's books amounted to £1741 17*s*. His curiosities and antiquities came to no great sum, abating the shield, which it seems was bought back by his executors for 100 guineas, the name of captain Vincent being made use of to prevent the true purchasers being known.

May 1. (Out of) Mr. West's letter from the Inner Temple, April 28, 1789.

"In answer to your's of the 25th," [of April 1729] "in my catalogue of the earl of Pembroke's collection, "it is thus put down:

"Tabula Antiqua of Richard the Second when young "on his knees in a robe embroidered with white harts "with his three saints in like habits, St. John Baptist, "St. Edmund and St. Edward. On a gold plate under "this picture is engraved this. Invention of Painting "in Oyle 1410. This was painted before in the be-"ginning of Richard the Second 1377. Wen. Hollar "graved and dedicated it to king Charles the First, and "calls it Tabula Antiqua of king Richard the 2nd with "his three saints, St. John Baptist, and 2 kings, St Ed-"mund and Edward Confessors. I am informed lord "Oxford hath one of these cutts of Hollar. The earl "of Pembroke is ill. When I see him I will send you "a more particular account."

May 2. It appears from the Register of Osney, in the treasury of Christ Church, that the isle of Middley, with the Wick and other appurtenances, came to Osney abbey by gift of the burgesses of Oxon, in lieu whereof the abbey of Osney gave the burgesses one mark of silver, which mark of silver the burgesses assigned to the priory of St. Frideswide, (to be paid by the hands of the abbat and convent of Osney,) for penance enjoyned them for the death of the clerks (or scholars) formerly hanged by them.

May 7. Dr. Bently's admission, from the Register of St. John's coll. Cambridge (sent me by Mr. Baker May 4th, 1729). Richardus Bentley Ebōr. de Oulton filius Thomæ B. defuncti. annos natus quindecim, et quod excurrit, literis institutus infra Wakefield, admissus est subsizator Mai. 24, 1676, tutore ejus Mro. Johnston, Regr. coll. Jo. So I have his school, county &c. as well as his age.

Dr. Rawlinson seems to expect 50 guineas for tho last copy of the Antiq. Brit. That is much too high a price for Mr. Baker, and so he leaves it to the men of quality. It is also much too high for me, had I any great occasion to be greedy of it.

May 11. Last night Mr. Thomas Cockman came very privately to Oxford to his lodgings at Univ. coll., the matter being now intirely settled, with respect to his being master of that college, seven commissioners having been appointed by the crown to visit the college, which accordingly was done in London, it being judged more proper to have the visitation there, that the college might not be put to too great expenses. These commissioners or visitors soon dispatched the matter, and at the same time I understand declared five fellowships vacant, *viz.* Mr. Denison's, Mr. Nevil's, (by reason of a patrimony,) Mr. Lindsey's, Mr. Cockerill's, and Mr. Heather's, this Heather being never legally admitted.

May 17. Bp. Fell alway designed the ground, where the new printing house is, for a university church. But Dr. Lancaster turned it to quite another use, for which he is much blamed by honest men.

The old university congregation house at Oxford was the ground room, at the north side of St. Mary's church, and over it was the Cobham library, built by Thomas Cobham, bp. of Worcester; but the books of this Cobham library being translated to the library of duke of Humfray A. D. 1480, the upper room became the congregation house, in which upper room was brave painted glass containing the arms of the benefactors, which painted glass continued till the times of the late rebellion.

May 21. Rymer's Fœdera are reprinted by Jacob Tonson at 50 libs. a set, and yet he hath printed five hundred copies. There were but two hundred printed for sale of the former impression, besides what was reserved to the government for presents, and they were sold at 40 shills. a volume; and the whole (there being seventeen volumes) came to 34 pounds. Mr. George Holmes, of the Tower, had the care of this new ed., and found considerable mistakes in the transcripts.

June 5. Many years agoe the public prints had signified, that Dr. William King, archbp. of Dublin, was dead, but 'twas a mistake, and he did not die till very lately, (about six weeks ago,) being of an advanced age, and whereas formerly a bad character had been given of him, now the papers were lavish in his commendation for generosity, hospitality, and charity. What is to be believed I know not. This I know, that he was in his younger day utterly ignorant of the Greek tongue, which he therefore learned, when at Dublin, of Mr. Dodwell, that he was a time-server, and having acted in favour of rebellion, could not look the conscientious non-jurors in the face, as may be partly seen in what I have observed at the end of the VIth volume of Leland's Collectanea.

July 18. Mr. Alexander Pope, the poet's father, was a poor ignorant man, a tanner at Binfield in Berks. This Mr. Alex. Pope had a little house there, that he had from his father, but hath now sold it to one Mr. Tanner, an honest man. This Alexander Pope, though he be an English poët, yet he is but an indifferent scholar, mean at Latin, and can hardly read Greek. He is a very ill-natured man and covetous, and excessively proud.

August 10. Yesterday Dr. Tanner told me Mr Henry Wharton went thro' Oxon in his way to Bath a little before he died, and called upon Dr. Charlett, and that he [Dr. Tanner] was then also with him. Mr. Wharton wrote a diary of his own life in Latin, even to that very time, that circumstance of his being then at Oxford being in it. Dr. Tanner hath seen it, and after Mr. Wharton's death calling upon his (Mr. Wharton's) father, an old clergyman, he asked him about it. He replyed, "My son hath got every thing "from me, not leaving me so much as a book or "scrap of paper." This son was younger than Mr. Henry Wharton, was an apothecary and great rake, so that 'tis to be feared this diary and many other things of great value are utterly destroyed.

August 12. About a year since died Mr. Richard Parker, rector of Embleton in Northumberland, and was preceded by Dr. Tovey of Merton college, it being in Merton coll. gift. This Embleton is the place where Duns Scotus was born. As for Mr. Parker, he was formerly fellow of Merton college, as a member whereof he took the degree of M. A. Apr. 17, 1697. He was an excellent classick scholar, and, when of Merton college, was acquainted with the chief wits of the university, among whom he would be very merry and facetious, but he was very modest and even sheepish, and would be very shy in strange company. He was commonly called *learned Dick Parker*, but I know of nothing that is published of his, unless it be the Account of Isaac Casaubon's MSS. Papers in the Bodleian library, in pag. 264 of the 1st vol. of Catalogus MSStorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, where he is stiled *vir eruditus* by Dr. Edw. Bernard, (who had the chief care of that work, and was)

a great admirer of Mr. Parker, whom the Dr. observed to have the shape of Tully's head.

August 21. Dr. Rawlinson tells me that his brother's funeral was expensive, though scandalous; the Dr. being at a great distance, that, during an interim of eight months, expensive commissions of appraisement were settled, that commissioners were put in, as he fears, rather to survey and plunder than do justice to the creditors, himself, or the world. He says, the large paper Leland's Itinerary has never yet appeared.[1] no more than the first ordinal of k. Edw. VI. The Dr. is tender of charging any one person, and yet he tells me something surprising with respect to Mr. Mich. Mattaire. He allows that he would not rob on the road, and yet would perhaps clandestinely borrow a book or medal, and think his honour no way impeached. The Dr. says Mattaire has been observed, at the time of their commissions, to enter empty and return loaded from London House, that severall covers of books of the old editions, as also of those printed by Stephens, Vascosan, Morel, &c. have been discovered in odd parts of the library, behind other

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[1] This identical copy I saw many years ago when on a visit at Filkins hall, near Burford, Oxfordshire, the seat of the Colston's. It is now probably at Roundway Park, near Devizes; to which the family, having purchased the estate, have since migrated. I transcribed, at the time I visited Filkins, the following MS. notes.

Vol. 1. Tho. Rawlinson.

> Legi sum̃â cũ voluptate hunc Libellum in villâ . . . . ap^d Dunington in agro Berks. mense Septembri A^n. Dom. 1711.
>
> 2nd vol. read in Dr. Pellet's copy, my own being mislaid.

Vol. 6. Lectio hujusce Libri incepta fuit in villa Rev. Andreæ Archer rectoris de Solihull in agro Warwick A° Dñi. 1712, mense Julio; finita vero ap^d Nantwich die ultimo Julij 1712.

books, but the valuable contents gelt. He says he will not, as some have done, urge this as an argument against him; but it being well known, that the rarity of the Ordinal is very singular, some time since in a general discourse Mr. Mattaire, before the esqr.'s death, sighed for such a curiosity, after which, in the Dr.'s presence, and before Mr. Anstis, he blundered out the possession, and again since hinted he had no such book, which denyal seems founded on a request made by one who knew the copy. These are odd circumstances, and upon them the Dr. says a letter was sent Mr. Mattaire by an unknown hand, who promises the Dr. a copy. Herein, it seems, Mr. Mattaire is charged in the most open manner with a breach of trust in the library, books purloyned from the rooms before the times of auctions, and the anonymous promises Mattaire to inform the Dr. of particulars more at large. The Dr. is unwilling to expose Mr. M.'s character, and yet cannot but insist on some kind of justice, such as a clearing by oath in chancery, "a request" (says the Dr.) "an honest man "will not refuse, no more than a knave decline;" but even after that, the Dr. thinks himself at liberty to produce suspicious circumstances, such as I have mentioned. The Dr. observes farther, that this good man had swallowed this library in imagination, as he hoped to have the conduct of its sale, and that it is almost inconceivable with what face he could allot the Dr. 10,000 pounds clear of expences, MSS. and prints; but such was the fervent præpossession of the man, that he was little less than enthusiastic on the point, as has been, at the Dr.'s expense, more clearly visible to the world.

August 30. Upon Bullington green is a little hill,

called Bullington Pen (i.e. Bullington Hill). Here was formerly a very considerable hill, and there was (as I take it) a castle, and hereabouts was the town and church of Bullington, that many speak of, which raises great speculations among the vulgar.

Sept. 7. The Vocacyon of Johan Bale to the Bishopric of Ossorie. This book is so scarce, that the archbp. of Cant. had not seen it, when he was assisting father Courayer in the late controversy concerning our orders; and at his request I sent it up to Lambeth. It is printed in 8vo. without date. So Mr. Baker. But in the copy lent me by Thomas Rawlinson esq. in 1720, I found this date at ye end.

¶ Imprinted in Rome (before the castell of S. Angell (at ye signe of S. Peter) in Decembre) Anno D. 1553 [Q. Marie].

Which circumstance of its being printed in Rome is a downright fiction.[1] If Mr. Baker's copy really

[1] The printer, doubtless, was Hugh Singleton, whose mark is at the end. I look upon this as one of the rarest volumes of Irish history. It is mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue, vol. IV., no. 12111. Herbert's Ames pp. 741, 1573. Dibdin's Herbert IV., p. 290. Copies may be found in the British Museum, and in Malone's and Douce's collections in the Bodleian. I may here record another very curious volume, which, although printed nearly a century after, is nearly as difficult to meet with. This is "The persecution and oppression (which, as Solomon saith, "is able to make a wise man mad) of John Bale, that was called "to be bishop of Ossory, by the sole election, without any other "man's motion, of that pious king, Edw. 6.; and of Gruffith "Williams, that was called after the same manner to the same "bishoprick by the sole election, without any other man's mo-"tion, of that most excellent, pious king, and glorious martyr, "Charles I. Two learned men, and right reverend bishops of "Ossory. London. Printed for the author, 1664." 4to. pp. 44: at the end, in my copy, with fresh pagination and signatures, pp. 1—67, "The sad condition of the church and clergy in the

wants the said date, it is imperfect.[1] As I remember Bale's book is puff'd with other lyes.

Sept. 8. Three or four yeares agoe Dr. Holdsworth, of St. John's college, told me, that Dr. Stuart and some others would fain have me put out a new edition of Capgrave's *Legenda Sanctorum*, which is very scarce; but this I thought fit to wave, it being (as I judged) sufficient, that it had been once printed; and it might be as proper (yea I think more proper) to reprint the Missal of Hereford, which is much more scarce than Capgrave. Indeed, the copies of this Missal (whether printed or MSS.) are so very rare, that Brian Twine (otherwise a most knowing man) did not know of it, and therefore reckons (p. 186 Apol. Ant. Ac. Oxon.) but three kinds of Missals, *viz.* Salisbury, York, and Bangor, omitting that of Hereford, a thing I must tell Mr. Baker of.

Sept. 9. Mem. To tell Mr. Baker, that Dr. Gerard Langbaine (a very great scholar, and a great judge of our English history and antiquities) observed to Mr. Selden, (who deservedly consulted the Dr. in these affairs,) as may be seen in Leland's Coll. vol. V. p. 287,

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"diocess of Ossory; and I fear not much better in all Ireland." My late very learned and very courteous friend, Dr. Routh, was a diligent collector of bishop Gr. Williams's works, but could never obtain this tract. Its rarity may, possibly, be accounted for by the destruction committed upon literature at the fire of London.

[1] Sept. 17. The date to Bale's Vocacyon Mr. Baker had not observed till I directed him to it; upon the intimation I gave, he finds it as quoted by me in a letter I lately wrote to him; but neither at the beginning nor end of the book, but after the errata. He had it not then, when he wrote to me, by him; being one of the old books he gave to their library, where they stand not very much regarded or wanted.

" that an extract might be taken of all the historicall " passages in Dr. Gascoigne's Dictionarium Theolo- " gicum, which in his opinion do as well deserve to be " published as the rest of that great work does scarce " (but for them) deserve the reading." Whether such an extract were taken, I know not, but 'tis certain 'twas never published. If it were taken, 'tis possible it might be deferred for another volume of Cornelius Bee's historians, which however never came out. I have given a specimen of the historical passages in the Antiquities of Glastonbury, and there are many more in Mr. Wood's Hist. and Antiquities of the Univ. of Oxford. Mr. Wood, I think, got them chiefly by the assistance of his great friend and acquaintance Mr. Henry Foulis, fellow of Lincoln college. I have often been thinking of making and publishing such an extract, but indeed I despair of getting it. 'Twas with difficulty I got the specimen in the Antiq. of Glastonbury. Partiality obstructs things of this kind, and 'tis to that we are to ascribe the loss of a great deal of secret history, while other things of the same kind for the same reason lye dormant, and are quite hid.

Sept. 14. Mr. Weeksey having, upon his ejectment from Oriel college, appeal'd to the lord chancellour of England, sir Peter King, visitor of that college, on the behalf of (what they call the king) the duke of Brunswick; which sir Peter, having never been of any university, knows nothing of college affairs; sir Peter thereupon made null the election of the provost of Oriel college, because the provost had not every vote, and declared Weeksey's ejectment (there being no warden) illegal, but afterwards he made Dr. Hodges warden himself, by virtue of his visitatorial power, and restored Weeksey to his fellowship, a mandate

or decree being come to the college for that restoration.

Sept. 19. The following copy of an original letter from k. James 2d, when duke of York, was sent me by Mr. Baker of Cambridge Sept. 14, 1729; not to be printed, for indeed it is not worth printing; but being only a curiosity, 'tis to be kept by me as such.

For Mr. Lenthall, speaker of the house of commons.

Mr. Speaker,

I understand, that there was a letter of mine intercepted going to the king, which I confesse was a fault, and therefore I desire you to let the house know, that I will engage my honour and faith never to engage my selfe any more in such businesses. And my request is that I may continue, where I now am; in doing which you will much obligue me, who am,

your friend

St. Jameses, Feb. 20, 1647. Yorke.

Endorsed thus: "Duke of Yorke; reported 22d "Februar. 1647."

This (says Mr. Baker) I can vouch to be taken from an original; and if I might acquaint you how I came by it, you could have no doubt of it.

Sept. 23. Last night I spent the evening with Mr. Fletcher Gyles and Mr. Charles Davis, London booksellers. Mr. Whiteside of the Museum, and Mr. Taylor of Univ. coll. were also with us. The said Davis is a man that bears little better character with many honest men than Edm. Curle. He makes it his business to pyrate books, and hath reprinted something from mine without acknowledgment, particularly what I have about lord Cobham at the end of

Titus Livius Foro-Jul. This I mentioned to him. He said he had it from the Tower, which is a lye. I had it from Mr. Geo. Holmes, who transcribed it from the Tower, and Davis stole it from my book, and he insinuated that he would do so with respect to other things. He printed this thing about Cobham at the end of his paltry edition of lying Bale's trifling book about that lord.

Mr. Gyles said, he hath got in the press Lambard's Topographical Dictionary of Britain, the MS. of which he shewed me some years ago.

Davis said, he was going to reprint Caius's Antiquities of Cambridge, and that Mr. Jebb was to do it.

Sept. 28. On Thursday, Sept. 18, 1729, died Rich. Graves, of Mickleton near Campden in Gloucestershire, esq., in the 53rd year of his age, being born April 22, 1677. He was one of the most worthy and most virtuous gentlemen I was acquainted with. He was also a most excellent scholar and antiquary, a man of great modesty and of a most sweet temper, and a great friend to his tenants and to the poor, so that all people are very sorry for his death, which I hear was very sudden, tho' he hath been of late much afflicted with the epidemical feaver and ague that hath raged (and still rages) so much for these 3 years. He was very studious, and made great collections; and was upon a work he designed to have published, relating to the antiquities of Evesham and some other abbies.

Sept. 30. Dr. Caius had a mean opinion of John Wickliff, and therefore he thought the Oxonians ought not to be proud that John Wickliff was educated among them. See the 8vo. ed. of his book, p. 268.

When Wickliff's doctrine began to prevail in the univ. of Oxford. the sermons, before they were preach'd publickly, used to be examined by the Drs. of Div. Ib. pp. 270, 271. Quære, whether there were any such thing at Cambridge.[1]

Oct. 23. On the 9th of this month, being Thursday, Mr. John Whiteside, keeper of the Ashm. Museum, chaplain of Christ Church, and minister of King's Walden in Hartfordshire, went out of town to the said King's Walden in the afternoon, and lay that night at Tring. I knew nothing of his journey till the next night, tho' he used always formerly to let me know of his journies beforehand. He returned on Thursday, Oct. 16. The next day, (being Friday,) after my return from my walk, I saw and discours'd with him, and he seemed well.

On Sunday morning he call'd upon me, and stay'd with me about an hour, and discours'd pleasantly, but complain'd of an indisposition, as he often would, having had a great pain in his knee at intervals for several years. The next day being Monday, I call'd at the Museum in the afternoon, but not finding him there, I went to Christ Church, and found him sitting by the fire. We talk'd as usually of many particulars, and he told me, that his distemper (as it plainly now appeared) was the yellow jaundice. He had had the advice of Dr. Lee, and 'twas thought it would be soon conquered.

Mr. Whiteside told me, the jaundice came by drinking a pretty deal of bad small beer at Christ Church after his journey. Tuesday in the afternoon I call'd upon him again, and found him in bed. He talk'd

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[1] See under Nov. 24, 1729.

well and cheerfully as he used to do, and I did not apprehend the danger. But yesterday morning one of his young men at the Museum came to me, and told me he knew nobody, and that 'twas fear'd he could not be recover'd. I soon heard this bad news confirm'd by other hands. I went to him, but he was speechless, and knew no one. He lay till about half an hour after five o'clock in the evening in that manner, and then expired. He was a very ingenious industrious man, an excellent mathematician, and one of the best in England in experimental philosophy. He carried on a course of experiments for many years at the Museum, to the great advantage of the youth of the university.

He took the degree of A.M. June 23, 1704, as a member of Brase-nose coll., of which he had been a servitor originally.[1]

Oct. 25. The eight first Reading Mercuries (published A°. 1723) are valuable upon account of the relation in them of the bounds of Reading, and of the list of the mayors from the Xth year of Hen. VI. A°. 1432, when, it seems, it became a mayor town. Which account of Reading and of the several mayors was sent to the press by John Watts, esq., who was mayor for the year 1722.

Nov. 1. The present dutchess of Brunswick, commonly call'd queen Caroline, is a very proud woman, and pretends to great subtlety and cunning. She drinks so hard, that her spirits are continually inflam'd,

[1] Oct. 26. Mr. Whiteside was buried at Christ Church, in the cathedral, at the time of prayers, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday last, Oct. 24, as I was told on my return from my country walk, for I knew nothing of it till then.

and she is often drunk. This last summer she went away from Orkney house near Maidenhead (at which she had dined) so drunk that she spew'd in the coach all her journey as she went along, a thing much noted.

Nov. 2. My friend Mr. Baker read Blount's Boscobel with pleasure, when he was very young, in his father's house; as indeed it is a very pleasant, entertaining book, and perhaps may contain many things that were communicated by father Huddleston, whom Mr. Wood heard at Oxford to relate the whole story. It is very strange (as Mr. Baker observes) that the king should only name father Huddleston once in his long narrative penn'd by Mr. Pepys, and without due acknowledgment of his services. But in truth the king is too full of himself, and too much forgets his friends. When he came to dye, he remembered Mr. Huddleston "who had preserved him in the tree, and now "hoped would preserve his soul."

Nov. 3. Dr. Caius's book,[1] says Mr. Baker, was a posthumous work, but it was left in very safe and carefull hands, *viz.* archbishop Parker's, who bore part of the expense of the edition, as I find in some MS. notes of his son sir John Parker. The Dr., in all appearance, was a Roman catholic; and yet he joyned in communion with the Church of England to the last, and came to the chapel, and to our prayers, as many of the Roman catholicks did till towards that time when the pope sent out his bull &c. His successor Dr. Legge was popishly affected in a high degree, and

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[1] His *Hist. Cantabrigiensis Academiæ*, 4to., Lond. in ædibus Jo. Daii, 1574.

probably for that reason was brought in by him; and during that reign there was a popish leaven in that college amongst the fellows and scholars.

Nov. 8. Mr. Stow was a man much superior both in skill and probity to Rich. Grafton the printer, who tho' he used published books, yet he was not curious enough to consult and collect from old MSS.

Nov. 11. Mr. Randal Catherall was a great antiquary, and took much pains in collecting materials from leiger books and other monuments of that kind, in order to compile some work about the religious houses, which I doubt not would have been exquisite: but he never lived to finish what he had begun, and what became of his valuable collections I know not. Perhaps Mr. Catherall of Oriel college may give some information. Bp. Sanderson had seen and used them, and look'd upon them as excellent, for which reason he transcribed many things from them; which is the more to be regarded, because the bp., besides his being a profound divine, was likewise a great English antiquary, and spent much time (particularly in his retirement before the Restauration) in perusing old registers.

Nov. 13. Hugh Latymer is said by some to have very much assisted archbp. Cranmer in compiling the Homilies, which I veryly believe to be true, considering the learning and simplicity of the man, who however in this work used nothing ludicrous, as he thought proper sometimes to do in his sermons, as the occasion required, the better to expose vice and to please his auditors.

The mannour of Islip was given to the church of Westminster by k. Edw. Confessor, who was born at Islip.

The said mannour was formerly the best wooded of any mannour that belong'd to Westminster.

There were formerly above two hundred customary tenants that belonged to the mannour.

St. Martin's Le Grand destroy'd in Edw. VIth's time. It was a noble college, founded a little before the reign of Wm. Conq. It is sad to consider in what a most sacrilegious manner the chappell was abus'd after the college was dissolv'd, part of it being turn'd into a tavern.

Nov. 18. Thos. Latymer and others were concern'd in compiling Edward VIth's Liturgy, yet Cranmer was the chief person; insomuch that the late Mr. Edward Stephens, whom some called father Stephens, and others abbat Stephens, used to stile it the Cranmerian Liturgy. This Mr. Edward Stephens was a good common lawyer, and was great with judge Hale, whose Meditations he published. Afterwards he went into orders, but was for the Greek rather than Western church. He had some particular and singular opinions, but was a good, pious, sincere, and religious man, and died (as I take it) a non-juror.

Notwithstanding his calling it the Cranmerian Liturgy, he made use of the 1st liturgy of k. Edw. VI., with some few additions and patches of his own, as may be seen in the printed ed. he set out of it, of which, as well as of Mr. Stephens's other things, there were only very few copies printed. Dr. Grabe used to communicate with him. He died (I think in April) in 1706, at which time, as I have been well

inform'd, he profess'd himself to die a member of the Greek church. He was buried at Enfield by the care of his son-in-law, (Dr. Udall,) a reverend Dr. in divinity, who lived there, and taught a great number of the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, and had a mighty, and, I believe, a deserved reputation for his faculty that way. Quære, whether this Dr. Udall were not a Cambridge man?

Nov. 24. They had examiners at Cambridge for Bac. and Drs. of Divinity: but whether with regard to Wickliff, Mr. Baker cannot say. That university was noted for orthodoxy, when we at Oxford were tainted with what they call'd heresy. Dr. Cranmer was one of these examiners, afterwards archbp. Mr. Baker remembers only one censure of a Wiclivist at Cambridge, whilst that sort of men were very numerous at Oxford. And it was this [reputed] orthodoxy, that partly determin'd Hen. VIth to be a founder at Cambridge. His foundation brought in the Queen's, before which they were very low.

Nov. 29. Learning is at so low an ebb at present, that hardly any thing of that kind is sought after, except it be English, Scotch, or Irish history; which probably may make Dr. Grey's catalogue sell well after Christmas, which I hear is well fraught with books of that kind. It is said to be very low in Italy, and yet they have even now a much greater regard both to religion and learning than we have in England.

Nov. 30. Last Wednesday died suddenly Mr. Benjamin Cole, of All Hallows parish, Oxford, and was buried next day in All Hallows churchyard. This

person was originally a bookbinder, but he performed but indifferently. Afterwards he turned ingraver, and practised heraldry and surveying. He was a man of parts, but conceited. He might have proved eminent, had not he been giddy headed, so as altogether to follow no one single profession. He published a map of Port Meadow, another of 20 miles round Oxford, and a third of 20 miles round Cambridge. Some time ago he published proposals for printing a folio book of heraldry, which he hath shewed me in MS. several times, being a collection of arms made by himself; to which would have been prefixed a discourse about heraldry, and other things would have been added. But I believe he met with little encouragement, by reason 'twas not thought he had learning enough to write anything well on the subject, notwithstanding his collections might be good. He died in the 63rd or grand climacterical year of his age. He was of non-juring principles, particularly he was against the abjuration oath.

Dec. 3. On Saturday night came news to the Vice-Chancellour, Dr. Butler, of the death of Mr. Joseph Bowles, chief keeper of the Bodleian library, and fellow of Oriel coll., who died, as Mr. Powell the beadle told me, at Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, the place of his nativity, and was buried there on Tuesday, Nov. 25, last, so that I suppose he died either the Saturday or Sunday foregoing. Of this gentleman (a most vile wicked wretch) frequent mention hath been made in these memoirs. He took the degree of M. A. Oct 12, 1719. 'Tis incredible what damage he did to the Bodleian library, by putting it into disorder and confusion, which before, by the great pains I had taken in it, and by my taking down

every book and examining it, and thereby making the catalogue compleat, and reducing the additions (after I had first written them in an interleaved catalogue) into two vols. folio, (all written with my own hand, which I intitled "Appendix ad Catalogum impressorum librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana," which was designed to have been printed.) was the best regulated library in the world. Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, was a convocation for electing a librarian. Candidates were Mr. Wise, B. D., fellow of Trin. coll., and "custos archivorum" of the university, who hath usurped my place of second librarian these ten years; Mr. Bilstone, chaplain of All Souls', janitor of the library, who hath got the new keys made, in opposition to the old ones I have by me, (for I never resigned, though they debarred me for not taking the oaths,) and Mr. Robert Fysher, B. M., and fellow of Oriel coll. Bilstone desisted, so the struggle was between Wise and Fysher, and Fysher carried it by a majority of fifteen votes, to the great mortification of Wise, Bilstone, the Vice-Chancellour and many others, who had taken strange methods to get Wise (an half-strained conceited man) in; but their tricks would not do, to the great content of such as hate such undermining wicked doings. Wise seemed to be very sure of success, and expressed a concern that his antagonist was his junior, and vaunted much of his own service in order to lessen Mr. Fysher's interest, but maugre all these methods, he was, as he deserved, baffled. Mr. Fysher had 100, Mr. Wise 85 votes. The Whiggs were all, as it were, to a man against Fysher, insomuch that Merton, Wadham, Exeter, and Jesus, were in a combination for Wise. As far as I can understand, it was a party cause, and they rather contended on that score than for merit.

There were 24 votes in Magd. coll., whereof ten voted for Fysher. But though this was a push between Whig and Tory, yet Fysher is by much the worthier man, as far as I can yet learn. All the canons of Christ Church were against Fysher. Dr. Shippen, principal of Brasenose coll., was very zealous for Fysher.

Dec. 5. On Wednesday morning last Mr. George Shepheard, B. D. and fellow of Trin. coll., was chosen keeper of the Ashmolean museum, in room of Mr. Whiteside deceased. This gentleman (whom I do not yet know so much as by sight) was senior proctor of the university in the year 1719. The electors to this post are, the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the dean of Christ Church, the principal of Brazenose coll., and the regius professor of physick. Several at first appeared for this place, among which was Mr. James Fynes, M. A. and fellow of Magd. coll. But the Vice-Chancellor himself was against Fynes, (though of his own college, and superior in merit to Shepheard,) alledging, that Trinity college having served their college in electing Dr. Jenner Margaret professor, he could not but serve them again; a strange reason for a Vice-Chancellor, not regarding merit. Mr. Henry Edmunds of Oriel coll. likewise appeared, but the dean of Christ Church having also declared for Shepheard. it was found at last (one of the proctors being of Trin. coll.) that it could not be carried against Shepheard, as it might, had the Vice-Chancellor been guided by principles of honour and not of party. He was accordingly elected. For my own part I was always, and still am, of opinion that a layman, and not a man in orders, much less a priest and a B. D., ought to have this place, which depends so much on

shewing knick-knacks or gim-cracks; and though Mr. Whiteside was himself so useful there in carrying on experimental philosophy, which he did for himself, and not as *custos musei*, and might therefore have done it elsewhere as well, if he had provided himself of a room, yet I was ever of opinion, that, for that very reason, because he was a priest, and had a cure in the country, it had been better if a proper lay person had been fixt upon, as had been done before, he being the first clergyman that had it, and perhaps now it may be made a constant practice.

Dec. 6. Martin Bucer, who was much consulted at the beginning of the Reformation in Edw. VIth time, was a moderate man, and far superior to Calvin or any of the other Puritans, with respect to the retaining many laudable things, that they were very zealous of abolishing. He died at Cambridge, and is there buried. He was much respected by both universities, who honoured him with verses at his death.

Dec. 13. The lady Jane Grey, who was but a few months older than Edw. VI., was so beautiful, so goodnatured, and of so winning a carriage, that she attracted the love of all, and nothing was wanting to render her an unexceptionable queen but a just title. Her father-in-law, Dudley duke of Northumberland, was a most ambitious man, and by aiming at placing her on the throne, by that means plainly contrived her ruin; her own father, Henry Grey duke of Norfolk, a soft, easy man, being without much difficulty drawn and persuaded to consent to the duke of Northumberland's contrivances, for which, though duke Henry was at present pardoned, yet afterwards, for being in another rebellion in queen Mary's reign, he

was beheaded. This lady Jane was adorned with incomparable parts, and is said to have had such a genius and forwardness to learning, as to understand Greek and Latin as well as her own mother tongue. Instead of those exercises other young ladies used to follow, she followed her book. They say she read Greek with great pleasure, without any translation. When once at her father's park there was a great hunting, with other sports; whilst others were diverting themselves at it, she was in her room all the time, reading Plato's Phædon in the original Greek. Other stories of like nature are told of her, which though partly true, yet a great deal must be supposed to be owing to flattery. I have two of her letters among my collections written in Latin, but those I transcribed from a printed book. Quære, what MS. letters there are of her's without any regard to Mr. Strype or any other late collector?

Dec. 14. Sir James Hales, as Heylin hath observed, one of the justices of the common pleas in king Edw. VIth's time, was the only person of the council that most resolutely refused to subscribe the instrument for disinheriting the lady Mary, and settling the crown upon the lady Jane Grey, which as it was a most laudable act, so he was, when queen Mary came to the crown, most deservedly rewarded for it. Dugdale makes this sir James Hales not one of the justices of the common pleas, but one of the justices of the king's bench: and this I think is true. Quære about him, and whether the present family of the Hales's be not descended from him? Also, whether he was not a Cambridge man, and a writer?

Yesterday Dr. Tanner called upon me, and told me

that he never saw so much as one sheet of the 2nd ed. of Athenæ Oxon. till after the book was printed; at which I could not but admire, when I have been assured from several, and particularly more than once from his servant or secretary Jackson, that the sheets constantly came from the press to the Dr.; from whence may be gathered, how willing the Dr. is to excuse himself about having a hand in the managing of that spurious edition, in which such strange work was made by omissions and alterations, and yet he never will be able to get it over, the edition being most certainly to be ascribed to him, and 'twas he that communicated the copy.

Dec. 16. Sir Wm. Cordell, in the time of queen Eliz., was an eminent man. and a great patron of learning, and he was in particular a great encourager of Saxton in his work of the maps of England. I think this Saxton was a great surveyor and drawer, but (as I take it at present) he would not engrave himself.

Dec. 17. Mr. Taylour told me that Browne Willis (who came to Oxford last Friday, and went out of town yesterday, but I did not see him) told him, that his estate brought him in last year nine hundred and thirty-five pounds, whereas it used to be looked upon as worth per annum fifteen hundred pounds. Mr. Willis came to town partly upon account of begging (for he goes on, as he always will do, to beg) for the chappell of Fenny Stratford, it being not as yet endowed, and money (as he says) being still due for building it.

Mr. Willis's new 4to. book is (I hear) sadly scouted, I mean that now almost printed, in which he hath

things relating to Oxford. Dr. Tanner shakes his head at it.

Sir Thomas Sebright hath a fine paper copy of the folio edition (I hear) of lord Clarendon's history with draughts, finely done, of all the great persons mentioned in the history. I know not who drew them, but I am told they were taken from the originals. Sir Thomas gave sixty guineas, I hear, for this copy, and the duke of Chandois, ('tis said,) when he afterwards saw it, declared he would have given ten more guineas for it.

Dec. 22. On Sunday Dec. 7, this month ann. 1729, died at Reading in Berks, where he hath lived with his wife many years, Mr. Benjamin Shirley, bookseller, who lived formerly in Oxford, and was a great auctioneer there, and much noted on that account, tho' nothing near so eminent that way as Mr. Edmund Millington, a London bookseller, whom he imitated, and who was certainly the most eminent auctioneer that ever was or ever will be in England. He, the said Shirley, died in an advanced age, being near fourscore.

Dec. 25. In Mr. Baker of Cambridge is a great deal of learning joyned with an uncommon degree of modesty and politeness.

Dec. 29. Of the old translation of the Psalms in metre, Mr. Baker hath the same opinion with me: they have stood their ground against the greatest men: first archbp. Parker's translation printed by John Day, 4to., (now very scarce,) which Mr. Baker hath seen; and next king James's translation, beau-

tifully printed with the privilege of his son. And Mr. Baker hopes (as I do) will do the like against our late innovators.

Dec. 30. I am sorry to hear (says Mr. Baker in his letter beforesaid of the 18th inst.) of Mr. Bowles's death, and as sorry that he that is best fitted to succeed him wants one qualification, which yet I cannot wish him. The said words are spoke by Mr. Baker with reference to myself, who am unqualified upon account of my refusing the wicked oaths.

Dec. 31. On Monday last was to have been a prize fighting in Oxford between two fellows, and they had it cryed about with beat of drum for some time; the mayor, sir Oliver Greenaway, having given them leave: but they having had no leave from the Vice-Chancellour, the same was stopt, the Vice-Chancellour taking one of them up a little before the time of fighting, and laying in wait yesterday for the other, or any one else that was to abett and countenance such a proceeding, to the great resentment of the townsmen, who aim at destroying the privileges of the university, one of which is to prevent and obstruct all idle, vagrant, dissolute persons, who carry arms to the disturbance of the public peace, and of the discipline of the university.

1729-30. *Jan.* 2. In Edw. VIth's time sentences of scripture were painted upon walls in churches and chappels, and there were other decorations of that kind, which were stiled the laymen's books; but in queen Mary's time they were defaced. Before the Reformation there were other decorations upon the walls of sacred places, such as the images of saints,

martyrs, and confessors, with other things very proper, and even sentences too sometimes of scripture, tho' not in the vulgar tongue.

Jan. 3. In Sept. last died the celebrated sir Richard Steel, kt., a man that some years ago made a great noise upon account of a paper called *The Spectator*, which came out a great while together, and have been since printed together in many volumes; but the best of these *Spectators* were done by Mr. Addison.

Jan. 4. The great house standing in the entrance into Grampole, over against the lower end of Christ Church, Oxford, which belonged formerly to col. Crook, was built by one Mr. John Smith, (shortly after maior of the city,) and cost him (as 'tis credibly reported) above £1300; and it cost the col. neer £150 after he had purchased it, in building of two stables, one that would hold six horses, and the other four. The garden plot is not large, and the hall but small; and all the other roomes (which are many) very good. It was some years before 1679 a boarding school, and called Virgin's Hall, because usually between twenty or thirty young ladies were boarded in it. So in an original letter written from Malmesbury, Nov. 19, 1679, to the earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal, at Anglesey house in Drury lane, London, by Mr. Thos. Gilbert the independent, who was then about buying it for his lordship, and adds at the same time, "The "only inconvenience is that it neither has, nor can "have, a coach house belonging to it; but standing "in the entrance into Grampole, over against the "lower end of Christ Church, where are diverse of "the canons' coach-houses still standing empty, choice "whereof may be had at easy rates. The house is no

"college lease, as the others (you have formerly been "about), but good freehold: the lowest rate I can "yet bring the colonel downe to for it is £600, and "I verily think it will not stick long on his hand at "that price, when it shall be more commonly known "that he is minded to part with it."

Jan. 21. Mr. Francis Drake, who (I am told) is an eminent chirurgeon of York, hath undertaken to compile and publish the History and Antiquities of the city of York. He hath sent me a letter, dated from York, October 27th last, with a plan of his design. Mr. Marmaduke Fothergill married his aunt. He wants my advice and assistance. The best advice I can give is, to bring it into as short a compass as he can, and to consult the MSS. of Dr. Nathaniel Johnson, who had copied all that relates to Yorkshire from Dodsworth, and had made vast additions of his own.

Jan. 29. In Nov. last I had a letter from Mr. West, dated at the Inner Temple the 19th of that month, signifying that the town was very sickly, and that their weekly bills of mortality were never so high since the plague, and that they encreased every week.

Jan. 31. Mr. Taylor of Univ. coll. told me last night, what I had not heard before, that some time ago the present bp. of London, Edmund Gibson, asked Dr. Felton, principal of Edm. hall, what conventicles there were in Oxford, (meaning non-juring places of worship) and whether I went to any of them, or whether I went to the hall chappell to prayers. I

know not well what answer Felton made, unless it be that he said he knew of no conventicles in Oxford, and that I went to no conventicle. As for my own part, there being no non-juring place for worship in Oxford, I continue in my own room and pray by myself, using the Common Prayer, and that with greater consistence than go to the public churches and joyn with them but partly.

March 13. Kingston upon Thames, March 4. On Monday last (March 2) our sexton, with his son and daughter, being employed in digging a grave, part of the antient chappell called St. Mary's (which is an old Gothick building, where formerly the south Saxon kings used to be crowned, six of whose pictures, together with king John's, whose coronation ceremony was there performed, are still remaining on the walls, tho' 'tis at least 1300 years old) fell in upon them, killed the sexton and one man upon the spot, buried and wounded several others, and buried in the grave both the son and daughter for above three hours, during which time many were employed in digging out the rubbish in order to get at the bodies that were buried. After the removal of the timber and several loads of rubbish, they heard very plainly some loud groans and cries in the grave: soon after they came to the heads of two persons: the man was speechless, and almost dead, having his head closely confined between two stones; the woman was not so much pressed; but being immediately taken care of by Dr. Cranmer, they are both in a fair way of recovery. This church and chapel has for many years been wanting rebuilding. The damage, besides the lives already lost, is computed at above £1000. Northampt. Merc. March 9, 1729-30.

March 15. The river Thames made navigable to Oxford in the reign of king James I., Dr. King, dean of Christ Church, being Vice-Chancellour. Twyne's Apol. p. 93.

From Ant. à Wood's Register of St. John Baptist's parish.

George, natural son of k. Charles II., baptized Jan. 1, 1665, privately, begotten on the body of Barbara Villiers. He was born in a fellow's chamber in Merton coll. on Dec. 28 preceding.

March 24. Dr. Dixon Coleby, a physician, formerly of Merton coll., now a practitioner of his faculty at Stamford in Lincolnshire, said yesterday at Merton college, (as Mr. Pointer told me yesterday in the afternoon.) that one Mr. Wylde, a gentleman commoner, going by St. John Baptist's church in Nov. 1695, Mr. Ant. à Wood being in the church and a grave digging, Mr. Wylde asked Mr. Wood who 'twas for. For myself, replies Mr. Wood, the nature of my distemper being such, *viz.* the strangury, that I can live but a very little while. How true this may be I cannot say, but I have very often heard from persons of good credit, that Mr. Wood in that distemper walked to the place where he designed to be buried, pointed to it, and gave directions about digging the grave, and some have added, that he saw part, if not all, of the grave dug himself.

April 2. Yesterday I had a letter from my friend Mr. Wm. Brome of Ewithington, of the 28th of last month, in which he tells me, that the week before there died at Fownehope, 4 miles from Hereford, our good friend Mr. Patrick Gordon, one of the worthyest

and most learned men belonging to the church of Hereford. Mr. Brome says he alwayes enquired very kindly after me. The said Mr. Gordon was certainly a very learned man. He had been professor of Hebrew and Humanity at Aberdeen. At the Revolution he was one of the ejected Scotish episcopal clergy. Thence he came into England, and was made master of the free school at Bray near Maidenhead in Berks, where he was, after the year 1690, (it was about the beginning of 1693,) the very first master I had for the Latin tongue, for I learned my accidence of him. After some time leaving the school, (being succeeded by Mr. James Gibson, who was my second master, and was so till I came to the university,) he was preferred in Herefordshire, and was one of the prebendaries of Hereford. He married in the said county of Hereford, but, I think, had no children. I know not whether he ever published any thing, but I remember when the "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence" came out, when I was a boy, some said they believed him to be the author. He was a man that had a very great affection for me when he was my master, as had also my second master, particularly for my diligence and promptness, which they both admired, and would often say that I needed no spur, and indeed (if I may be allowed to note this) I was never whipped by either of them, notwithstanding they were both severe enough to such as deserved correction.

April 4. On the 1st inst., being Wednesday, Mr. Robert Wood, nephew of Ant. Wood, told me that he is 68 years old. He said he thought his uncle Antony had been 66 years old at least, whereas (as I told him) he was not compleat 63. He said (and so have

others) that he looked as if he had been fourscore. He said there is a paint of Antony in the hands of Mr. Thos. Wood, a young gentleman now of New coll., of which he is like to be fellow, son of the late Dr. Thos. Wood, brother to this Mr. Robert Wood. This picture, he said, is very little like Antony, being done when he was young, and under is put Ant. à Bosco. He said he was at London when his said uncle Antony died. He said they were burning his papers two or three days, the maid constantly tending the fire whilst it was doing, and 'twas before Antony died. He said his (Mr. Robert Wood's) sister had abundance of little papers and little books containing memorandums written by Antony, who used to write down everything, but that they are now destroyed and lost.

May 1. Mr. Ward, of Barford near Warwick, lent me "A vewe of Weston park in Hartfordshire," as follows:

This is the vewe taken within the parke of Weston, by Baldok in the covnte of Herteforde, now in the kynge's handes our soueravn lord the iii[rd] day of Januarii in the xxii[nd] yere of kyng Herre the VIIth, by Rawff Farclow, gentylman, Thomas Devynysche, Richard Isod, John Harmer, John Bamford, Thomas Vnderwod, yomen, Wyllyam Isod, Wyllyam Warant, Wyllyam Rombold, Thomas Isod, John Irlond and Robt. Warant, sayth y[t] at y[e] day of y[e] makyng herof that ther wer within the sayd park uppon ther onesty by ther perfyt syght of all manner der receivyd and acampyd viii score der, and as for the lodyche within the sayd parke, the for sayd Rawff and hys company sayth y[t] yt ys in decay of all thynges towchyng repacyons of the sayd hows and abowt the lodyche to the some of XL mrk. Farthermer the sayd Rawff & hys company sayth that the hed-

dysche of the sayd parke ys in decay of heddyschyng, whych most nedes be mad xx[t] scor poll whyche wyll cost every poll iii[d] & the old wod In wyttnes to thys they . . . . . . ven the sayd Rawff & hys company hath set to ther seles the day & yer abowe wrytten.

Mr. Ward at the same time lent me a MS. paper thus:

The hospytall lande.

Inprimis A capitall measuage, called the hospitall, wth three acres of pasture thereunto adioininge.

A close arrable in severall conteininge fower acres called the Spittell close.

Also one wood conteininge twentie acres called Spittell wood.

Also fowrtene acres of meadowe lienge in severall, beinge in a close called Spittell meade.

Also eight acres of arrable land lienge in Wallington field.

There is also lienge dispersed diversly in the parishe of Clothall twentie acres or theraboutes. Some lie in Rushden field, but the number is unknowen.

Indorsed *The Hospitall Land at Clothall &c.*

Copies of another MS. paper I received at the same time, indorsed *Charge of Clothall.*

There is a free chapple, called the free chapple of Clothall, in the countie of Hertf., to wch. doth belonge cc acres of medow, wood, pasture and arrable lande lyeng in Clothall Weston Quixwood and Buckland in the county aforesaid, now possessed by Georg Burgoyn gent. and Tho. Burgoyn gent., wch. chapple and landes are graunted in ffee to be held in socag by her majesties letters patentes. To prove that the same was such a free chapple as ought [to] come to hir Matie by the

statut of A°. 1. E. VI[ti] yt is certified in A°. xxvi[to] H. 8. to be contributory to the payment of first fruites and tenthes. Afterwards upon the generall certificat of all free chapples and chauntryes made in A°. xxxvii. H. 8. it is agayn there certified by commission out of the court of chauncery, and returned into the eschequir that yt was a free chapple founded for the mayntenance of a priest; of wch. free chapple and landes neither of the said Mr. Burgoynes have any estate from hir highnes or any hir progenitors: both the said certificates and inquisicons are remayning of record in the eschequir.[1]

May 4. Dr. George Abbot, master of university college, in the third year of his Vice-Chancellorship did this piece of service for the university of Oxford, as to retrieve a book of Epistles written to and by the university, which had been long lost, and being found by the Dr. at Winchester, (of which place he was dean,) he restored it to the university, and took care to have it lodged in the university archives, as Mr. Twyne informs us in p. 264 of his Apol. Mr. Twyne mentions this upon account of a matter of fact that fell out about the year 1465.

The said vol. of Letters is now among the university muniments in the school tower. There is another vol. of the Univ. Letters (being a continuation of the other vol.) in Bodley's Archives, A. 166, ab A°. 1508 et A°. 1597.

May 9. Mr. Twyne, in p. 280 of his Apology, takes notice of a great mistake in Robert Hare's Memor-

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[1] Mr. Ward, at the same time, lent Hearne other deeds and grants relative to Clothall, in Latin, which are only omitted here to save the space.

abilia, of *Cantabrigiæ* for *Oxoniæ*, as if the scholars had went from Cambridge to Northampton, and began to settle an university there upon account of the contest A°. 1246; whereas there was no such difference then at Cambridge, (which was not indeed then become an university,) but it was at Oxford; and 'twas certainly from Oxford that the scholars went on that account, the affronts they had received from the townsmen of Oxford being so very great that they could not bear with them. But they continued not long from Oxford, matters being made up much to the advantage of the scholars: but 'twas very much against the inhabitants of Northampton's inclinations and desires, that schools began to be opened there should be shut up, and a stop put to the prospect they were in of their town becoming an university.

May 16. On the tenth inst., being Sunday, meeting Mr. Thos. Wood of the Racket court upon Magd. bridge as I was walking, between eleven and twelve o'clock, to Headington to dinner, he told me that his uncle Antony was not ill used at Mertōn college, or ejected the common room upon account of any difference with the college, but that the ill will shewed him there was only by sir Tho. Clayton and sir Thomas's party, because Antony used to give no better character of him than that he was head of Merton college and a knight.

May 26. Richard I. was born at Oxon. A°. 1157. He instituted the first mayor of Oxon., (as he did of London,) and two aldermen, Henry III. adding two more. He received the citizens of Oxon. into the same rights and privileges with the citizens of London, and gave the mayor of Oxon. a privilege of being his

butler on the day of his coronation; and all this favour was granted by him because of his being born at Oxford. These privileges have been confirmed by many following kings, and the citizens of Oxford enjoy them to this day. See Brian Twyne's Apol. p. 234.

May 31. Thos. Gascoign remarks in his Theological Dictionary, (as I find by a specimen thereof communicated to me by Dr. Tanner,) that in old time, when law and law-suits were not minded in Oxford, good letters flourished far more than when contests in law arose and were followed, and 'twas (it seems) at that time that there happened to be 30,000 students at Oxford. He speaks of this under the word *Lex*.

Anno 1327, the mayor and citizens of Oxford, (Edmund de la Beche being head,) joyning themselves with the townsmen of Abington, went at midnight in a great body with torches and candles, and burnt the manor of Northcote, belonging to the abbey of Abington; after which they set upon the abbey itself, and ransacked it in a terrible manner, partly killing and partly putting to flight the monks; for which the ringleaders were afterwards hanged at Wallingford, as appears from the History of the Abbey of Abington, quoted by Mr. Twyne in p. 299 of his Apology. Which History is (without doubt) very worthy to be read all over by such as have an opportunity.

June 1. It seems the university of Oxford was so damaged by the before-mentioned riot and disturbance at Abingdon, that had not the scholars of Merton coll.

continued, very few would have remained to carry on the university affairs, as Mr. Twyne observes, p. 299, from Mr. Stow, and from certain verses of an uncertain author *de revocandis scholaribus,* which the said Mr. Twyne found prefixed to Master Dumbleton's Quæstions in Merton coll. library.

June 8. This spring (1730) they pulled down the old kitchin and hall of All Souls' coll., and now they are building new ones, which though they may be perhaps more fine in appearance, yet all that I have heard speak thereof say they will be nothing near so strong as the old ones, which were built as if the founder designed they should last for ever.

The church of St. Mary in Oxford was the principal or chief church of the *clerus* or scholars (for that was the meaning of *clerus* in those times) in the reign of Edward II., as Brian Twyne observes p. 301 of his Apology, but how long before that time it was so, I cannot at present tell precisely, tho' no doubt but it was some years.

St. Frideswide's fair was in old time a most famous thing, and merchants and tradesmen used to come thither from all parts. It was first granted by Hen. I. to be kept within the bounds of the priory of St. Frideswide every year, upon the feast of St. Benedict, Jan. 12th, for twelve days together, which afterwards Hen. III. translated to St. Frideswide's day, 19th Oct. It was kept in St. Frideswide's meadow. During the fair the prior of St. Frideswide's had vast privileges, and as soon as it began, the keys of all the gates of the city used to be surrendered or delivered up to him by the mayor and bailyffs in token

of his having the custody of the whole village of Oxford at that time, during which the religious of that place had the custody of assize of bread and ale, and of weights and measures. But it seems great complaints were made in the time of Edw. IIId of the remissness or negligence of the canons of St. Frideswide in this affair, which indeed was so great, that afterwards in the reign of Rich. II. the chancellour of the university put out an edict forbidding the merchants to come there any more, and commanding the affair to be discontinued; and thereupon the scholars would have thrown down their booths, broke the cords, and done other mischief, had not the king's officer at arms come to Oxford, and protected the canons from the rage of the scholars. See Brian Twyne, p. 305.

June 10. On Thursday, June 4th, 1730, the earl of Oxford (Edw. Harley) was at my room at Edm. hall from ten o'clock in the morning till a little after 12 o'clock, together with Dr. Conyers Middleton, of Trin. coll. Camb., and my lord's nephew, the hon[ble] Mr. Hay of Christ Church, and Mr. Murray of Christ Church. A convocation had been called in the morning about 8 o'clock by Mr. Whistler, one of the yeomen beadles, to be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 11 o'clock Mr. Whistler came to my lord at my room, with the Vice-Chancellor's service to my lord, telling him, that the Vice-Chancellor would wait upon his lordship at his lodgings at sir John Boyce's at 2 o'clock. My lord modestly replyed, he would wait upon the Vice-Chancellor at his (the Vice-Chancellor's own) lodgings, but recollecting a little, he told Whistler (who had his beadle's staff all the time in his hand) he would be at home to expect the Vice-

Chancellor, his service at the same time. Then Mr. Whistler addressed himself to Dr. Middleton, telling him, the Vice-Chancellor presented him with his service, and offered, that if he pleased he would have him have the degree of Dr. of Div. conferred upon him by way of being presented *ad eundem*, that is, that he should have the same honour here with respect to the degree of D.D. as he had at Cambridge. The Dr. returned his service to the Vice-Chancellor, and said, he accepted of the office as a great honour. Mr. Whistler went off, but returned soon back, and desired the Dr. would write down his name, which accordingly he did. My lord after this stayed with me 'till after twelve, and then went off with Dr. Middleton, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Murray, two men-servants waiting all this time below. My lord all the time he was with me diverted himself with looking upon books, and in usefull beneficiall discourse. At two o'clock the convocation was held, and a great concourse there was. My lady Oxford and my lady Margaret, the earl's daughter and only child, being there; my lord (who had many years before had the honorary degree of M.A. conferred on him) was created Dr. of Civil Law, and Dr. Middleton was presented to the degree of D.D., that is, admitted to what he had before had in Cambridge. My lord was presented by Dr. Thompson, LL.D., of St. John's coll.; who spoke, as I hear, chiefly about his skill in politics, instead of his being a great friend to learning, and of his making a most noble collection of books written and printed. Dr. Middleton was presented *ad eundem* by the Margaret professor, Dr. Jenner. My lord &c. went out of town on Saturday morning, June 6th, in order for Wimpole, but to see several places of note as they went along.

June 21. Thomas Gascoigne in verbo *Rex* tells us that Hen. V. designed to have reformed the university of Oxford and the statutes that had been made by young men, so as that no statute afterwards should be dispensed with by the regents, and to have founded a college of divines, to which he would have annexed all the alien priories in England, but being prevented by death, his son Hen. VI. gave them to Eaton college, and to St. Nicholas, i. e. King's college in Cambridge.

June 22. Henry V. designed that his college should have been at Oxford in the castle, and was to have been built just in the same manner as King's college was after built (at least begun to be built, for only the chappell was finished) at Cambridge. 'Tis pity this design had not taken effect, and I think 'tis pity that some such college hath not been since built in the castle of Oxford, which would be a most glorious ornament to the university and city of Oxford.

June 29. The townsmen of Oxford, being very much against the privileges of the university, in a parliament begun at Glos'ter by Hen. IV. petitioned, with the Berkshire men, that the king's charter, by which the scholars were to be tryed by no other judge *in quibuscunque proditionis feloniæ et mahennii quæstionibus* but their own steward, should be revoked; and this petition was of such force that A°. X^{ti}. 1410 in the parliament at Westminster an attempt was made to diminish the university of Oxford's privileges, but without effect; the king, on the contrary, granting that the chancellour of Oxford might at the end of 20 years signify to the chancellour of England the names of such as disturbed the peace of the univer-

sity; a privilege which the university may still, if they please, make use of. See Twyne, p. 313.

July 3. The three scholars that were hanged by the townsmen of Oxford were much talked of, and afforded matter to some historians, particularly to Matth. Paris. The punishment of the townesmen was, to go to every church in Oxon. barefooted and barebacked, with rods in their hands, and to receive absolution from the parish priests, and to pay a mark of silver every year to the scholars, which the townesmen got taken off afterwards, upon their giving part of the land called Middeney to Osney abbey, upon condition that the abbat of Osney every year paid a mark to the prior of St. Frideswyde for the use of the university. Moreover, they were to entertain with a handsome collation, every year upon St. Nicholas' day, an hundred poor scholars, the abbat of Eynsham being to pay sixteen shillings yearly for the collation or banquet, which when the said abbat of Eynsham afterwards refused, he was cited to the chancellour's court, and was cast. See Br. Twyne, p. 269.

July 13. Mr. Baker tells me that he corresponded with bp. Burnett, and is one of those few that must always speak well of him; for tho' he used great freedom in censuring and correcting his two first vols. of the History of the Reformation, (as we find in the last,) such as might have justly drawn down his resentments upon him, yet he treated him like a friend, and a man of honour; and Mr. Bedford being then under confinement, at Mr. Baker's request he had undertaken to sollicite his affaire, and would (Mr. Baker believes) have then effected it, had he not died whilst it was in agitation; and Mr. Baker had the

last letter from him, probably, he ever wrote, dated the day before he was taken ill of that distemper whereof he died. "This," says Mr. Baker, "I must "always thankfully remember."

July 15. On Tuesday morning, July 14, 1730, died Mr. Sam. Parker, son of Dr. Sam. Parker, late bp. of Oxon. This gentleman, who was once of Trin. coll. Oxon, but left it without a degree upon account of the oaths, hath written and published many things, such as, an *Epitome of the Ecclesiastical Historians, Censura Temporum, Bibliotheca Biblica &c.*, the best part of which book are the occasional annotations, most, if not all, of which were done by other hands. I hear he had a dropsy, and that he took his bed last Saturday. He was, as I take it, fifty-two years of age. He hath left a widow (one of the daughters of the late Mr. Henry Clements, of Oxford, bookseller) and many children, the eldest of which, Samuel, from the trade of a leather gilder became clark of Magd. coll. Oxon. last Easter term. He was buried in the church of St. Peter in the East on Friday night, July 17th, following.

July 27. To bp. Burnet Mr. Baker hath no more to say, than that, instead of compliances, he gave him the highest provocations, such as most men would have highly resented, but few (besides himself) would have printed. "But my principle," says Mr. Baker, "is not so high as you may imagine; I hold commu-"nion with the establisht church, the new commu-"nion I do not understand." Letter of July 22nd.

August 1. I have been told for certain that, at the court at London, the non-jurors are esteemed to be

the honestest part of the nation, and that even Caroline says so herself. I am also certainly informed that the non-juring Church of England gains ground in London every day.

August 14. What number of MSS. lord Oxford is possessed of Mr. Baker cannot say, but he thinks Mr. Wanley once told him he had 14,000 *cartæ antiquæ*, which will go a great way towards half the number I spoke of to Mr. Baker, which was a matter of 30,000 MSS. Indeed, I have often heard Mr. Thwaites speak of the vast number of ancient *cartæ* in the Harleian library; not that I presume he was so well acquainted with the library himself, tho' I believe he saw it more than once in the earl's time, but from his acquaintance with Dr. Hickes and Mr. Wanley, who were wont often to speak and discourse thereof to Mr. Thwaites, who had a very great hand in the *Thesaurus linguarum Septentrionalium*, as Dr. Hickes hath gratefully acknowledged. Most of the said old *cartæ* belonged formerly to sir Simonds D'Ewes, a man undoubtedly of great skill in affairs of this kind.

August 27. Copy of part of a letter I wrote to day to Mr. Baker of Cambridge.

" I want, if I could get it, something more about Mr.
" Abraham Woodhead than hath been said by Mr. Wood.
" Tho' he was a Roman catholic, yet I always looked
" upon him to have been one of the greatest men that
" ever were bred in England. Old Will. Rogers of
" Gloucestershire (now dead) was his great acquaint-
" ance, (as he was also well acquainted with Mr. Ob.
" Walker and Mr. A. Wood,) and used to tell me that
" Mr. Woodhead wrote a book of opticks, and that he
" was certainly the author of *The Whole Duty of Man &c.*

"And indeed some others have also imagined Mr. Wood-"head to have been the author. I am told lately that "Mr. Vinter (who was a contemporary of Mr. Wood-"head's, and an Oxfordian) informed a certain worthy "lady, that he askt Mr. Woodhead whether he was "the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, and he made "no answer; which, considering the great modesty and "humility of Mr. Woodhead, might incline some to think "to be a sufficient proof of his being really the author; "and yet, to speak my mind freely, I cannot believe "that he was the author, especially when I reflect with "myself upon what was told me on Aug. 24, 1706, by a "very learned friend of mine, who hath been dead more "than twenty years, *viz.* that being in discourse (about "the year 1682) with bp. Fell in his lodgings at Christ "Church, (the occasion of which discourse my friend did "not tell me, nor indeed is it material to know,) the bp. "told him most solemnly, that he believed that he was "the only man then alive in England who knew who "was the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. At that "time Mr. Ob. Walker was living and in England, and "was the man with whom Mr. Woodhead had commu-"nicated his secrets, and had he known who the author "was, the bp. would not have spoken thus. I wish with "all my heart this good prelate had entrusted my friend "or any other friend with the secret, that the excellent "and pious author might have his deserved tho' unde-"signed praise in this world, as he has already his re-"ward in the other. Some have likewise suggested that "archbp. Sancroft was author, but this is still more un-"likely than Mr. Woodhead. I say no more on this "occasion, unless it be that many years ago was given "to the Bodleian library the original MS., the very book "from which 'twas printed, as appears (as I remember) "from the printer's marks, of *The Causes of the Decay of* "*Xtian Piety*. This book I placed in the library myself, "(for 'twas before I was debarred,) and before 'twas

" placed there it was shewed to Dr. Henry Aldrich, who " said he believed 'twas not the author's own hand, but " that 'twas written in a disguised hand by bp. Fell: of " which opinion I am also, I having often seen the " bp.'s handwriting."

Sept. 17. Dr. Wall, who wrote of infant baptism, is lately dead. I am well assured that this great man's study is not worth in all above twenty pounds. He read what he had, but had not money to purchase, and 'tis a shame he was not preferred.

Sept. 29. The old congregation house near St. Marie's church Oxon., and in the cemitery of the said church, was formerly called *the Semlyhows*. So in Mr. West's MS. fol. in vellum relating to Mancestre in Warwickshire.

Oct. 18. The old congregation house of the univ. of Oxford was built originally by a certain old scholar long before St. Marie's church was united and appropriated to Oriel college. Thomas Arundel, at that time archbp. of Cant., gave 50 marks to Oriel college to part with their right, upon condition that they receive a penny a year, so that afterwards it should belong for ever to the university. I know not who that certain old scholar that built it was, but am apt to think it was originally built in k. Alfred's time, though it may be rebuilt afterwards even before Arundel's purchase.

From vol. 128, p. 56. Mr. George Ballard, of Campden in Gloucestershire, hath lent me a folio MS. in English containing as follows:

I. An deuise of a seaman touching the expedition intended against the Turkish pyrates, written by Nathaniell

Knott, gent., and by him dedicated to the most reverend father in God William, by Divine Providence Lord archbp. of Canturburie, primate and metropolitan of all England, A^{no}. Regni Caroli Regis 10°. an°. que Domini 1634.

P. 9. And that I may beginne first with them whom I haue placed first, I must call to your mindes the great abuses that of late yeares hath taken possession of victuallinge of his Ma$^{tie's}$ nauie, who not remembringe the liberalitie and large allowance of his Matie, or forgettinge it of purpose, cutt the saylors shorte of their allowance, soe that they haue not soe much or soe good as they are payed for, and where they are preuented in the first they exceed in the latter. Our eyes haue seene the many hoggsheads of beere which in a voyage haue beene drawne ouerboarde, and that not in the end of a voyage, wch. might haue palliated their falsehood, but within one moneth after they first sett saile. The dammages that ensue hince are more then at first seight they seeme, for this is the originall of those diseases wch haunts ours more then the shipps of other nations. The brewer hath gotten the art to sophisticate his beere wth broome insteed of hopps, and ashes instead of malt. and, to make it looke the more louely. to pickle it with salt water : soe that whilst it is newe it shall seemingly bee worthie of praise, but in one moneth labor wax worse then stinkinge water. There are some places for this arte more noated then others, but I passe them ouer in silence, you may bee sure it is where most beere is brewed for this use. There are of theis disorder as of all others noe doubt many fauourers who will bee readie to saye that the loue of the pott makes me pleade for stronge beere. Perhaps such a slanderer scarce deserues of the kingdome a draught of common water to wash his inkie mouth. Howbeit wee will endeauour to give him satisfaction, for first of all I doe not pleade for stronge beere but wholesome. Secondly I will make it appeare that in this consists the ruyne or happie successe of the

voyage: for if either they cast the beere ouerboard, or drinke it, the voyage is at an end, the first way through want, the next by diseases that are ingendred by vnwholsome beere. Little do theis monster bellied brewes [sic] thinke, or if they doe they make lesse conscience of the watchinge labour and miseries of a poore saylor in double danger both of the fight and of shippwrack, by day parched wth the heate of the sunne, by night nipt and whipt wth blustringe tempests, and when he is wett cold and hungrie should not the poore soul haue a cane of beere to refresh him, but hee must say *mors est in olla* when hee drinketh it, or a cake of bread but hee must * * [hear some base illiterate person hath taken out three leaves, as is noted in the margin of the MS.]

II. A briefe discourse of the voyadge made by the English who were sent ouer for the reliefe of the French king, vnder the leading of the L. Willoughbie.

III. The voyadge to Calis in Andaluzia, faithfully related by sir W. Slyngisbye employed in that seruice. Begins, "In the yeare 1596. The queene's Matie of "England."

IV. A true relation of the voyage to the iles of Azores by the navie and forces of the late queene Elizabeth of famous memorie, vnder the conduct of the right hon^ble^ Robert Devorux earle of Essex and Ewe, M^r^ of the horse and ordinance, lord high marciall of England, one of her Ma^te's^ priuy councell, and knight of the order of the garter, in the yeare of our Lord 1597, and about the 25th of June after the English accompt, collected and written according to the accidents and occurrences obserued from time to time in the royall shipp called the Wastspight by sir Arthur Gorges k^t^. the captaine of the same, with a briefe description of those ilands and some

passes and collaterall discourses incident vnto the matter as occasion is offered. Wherevnto are alsoe annexed certaine obseruations and ouertures concerninge the royall nauie and seaseruice gathered and sett downe by the same author. Fides fortibus fraus formidolosis.

P. 20. —— Besides that much of our beere aboard these victuallers that followed our fleet with diuers other prouision was very vile and vnsauory of itselfe, by the great abuse of the victuallers and London brewers, as well as by the carelesse brewinge as for the vnseasonable stinkinge caske which they deliuer, a fault much vsed among them and to much tollerated, consideringe the infinite rate and gaynes they make of sellinge Thames water, beyond all good order and proporcion.

The abuse of London brewers.

P. 46.——Notwithstandinge the winde begane againe to bee fauorable, and soe settinge forwards the next of the ilands that wee made were Gratiosa, Pike and Fagall, and as wee ranged by Gratiosa the tenth of September [1597] about twelue of the clocke at night wee sawe a large and perfect raynbowe by the mooneligbt in the bignes and forme of all other raynbowes, but in coulor much differinge, for it was whitish, but cheifly inclyninge to the color of the flame of fire. This made vs expect some extraordinary tempestuous weather, but indeed it fell out after to be very calme and hatt [sic]. This raynbowe by the mooneligbt I doe the rather take occasion to note, for that I remember Plinie in his Naturall Historie of the World speaking of meteors denieth anie raynebowe to bee seene but opposite to the sunne, and neuer in the night season, and yet, saith hee, Aristotle reporteth for a raritie that in his

Gratiosa Pike and Fagall made.

A raynbowe seene by night.

Plinie his opinion of raynebowes by night.

tyme there was a raynebowe scene by night, but withall affirmeth that it could not bee, but att the full of the moone. But in these parts they are very ordinary, as well when the moone is not att the full as otherwise, which maketh mee thinke that this [sic] ilands were neuer knowne to the Greeks nor Romaines, nor that those former ages did truely conceaue or know many things that in this latter times haue been discouered, ffor allthough Salomon saith that nothing is new vnder the sunne, which noe doubt is most true, (for all things haue had their beeinge since the first creacon, (yett all things haue not beene knowne in all places and to all men alike, but as the longe lifes of men in the first ages noe doubt made their knowledge the greater by the benefitt of longe obseruacon, soe againe wee in theis latter daies, by the tradition of their knowledge lefte vnto vs and allsoe by the discouery of those things w h time hath reuealed, haue found out many secretts to them vnknowne.

A reason why the Greekes nor Romaines euer knewe theis ilands.

The aduauntage the latter ages haue for the knowledge of many things.

P. 79.——The w^ch (I protest) I doe not speake either out of any neglect of one that is dead, or to picke a thanck of anie that liueth, but sincerely out of a resolucon to write an vnpartiall truth, or els to bee silent; for those spiritts, that by base flatterie, seruile feare, or priuate malice, doe transport in fashionninge their histories, are of all other to bee reputed the vnworthiest and most pernicious in any commonwealth, for wee see that those heathens wch haue written the stories of Cyrus, Pirrhus, Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, Sylla, Cæsar, Pompey, and of all other those great kings and renowned heroes doe as well taxe them for their vices as glorifie them for their vertues, for who liues without fault; and soe sincerely and bouldly doe they followe the truth in their writings, as

The histories should bee free from flatteries or partialities.

that they are thereby freed from malice or reuenge because they are free from all partiallitie; or if anie spleene arise yett it is secrett, for the prosecution of such sinceritie is imputed meere impietie in all sortes, and flatt tyrannie in princes. And to conclude this impatient humour of indureinge riualtie &c.

Dec. 30. "London Dec. 24, 1730. One Margaret "Coe, of the parish of St. Saviour Southwark, died a "few days since in the 104th year of her age. She "was 21 years of age when king Charles the First was "beheaded, and was a servant at Whitehall; she saw "the executioner hold up the head after he had cut it "off, and remembered the dismal groan that was given "by the vast multitude of spectators when the fatal "blow was given; her husband was afterwards water-"man to king Charles the Second, and kept his fish "ponds in Southwark, which have been since filled "up: she lived upon milk diet for about twenty "years past, not eating any flesh all the time." Northampton Mercury for Monday Dec. 28, 1730.

1730-31. *Jan.* 5. Sir Thomas More studied and was educated in St. Mary hall at Oxford, about which time cardinal Allen, according to Fierbert, presided over the said hall. See Br. Twyne, p. 365.

Feb. 20. Old Mr. Wm. Joyner, who lies buried in Holywell churchyard Oxford, (with a tombstone over him,) often desired Mr. Kymber to be his executor. But he declined it; tho' he wished he had, because after his death, when they examined his books, they found money stuck in almost every one of them, in all to the value of three or four hundred pounds: which I take to be the reason why he never would let one see his study, tho' often desired to do it. I was

acquainted with Mr. Joyner, and used to visit him at the mannour house at Holywell, where he lodged, after dinner, it being his desire I would come at that time, because of his going to bed always at four in the evening, and rising at four in the morning. When I used to be with him he would often mention his books as curious in their kind, but I could never get him to shew me one, which must be for the foresaid reason; yet when he died, it appeared that the books were but ordinary. He would talk very pleasantly, and have a pint of ale by himself, and a very hard crust. He used to say he loved an old protestant, but could not endure the puritans. Mr. Wood hath an account of two things that he printed. His account of cardinal Poole is but a mean thing. When he gave it to Mr. Obadiah Walker, Mr. Walker afterwards said to him, "Mr. Joyner, I like your book well, only you "mention puritans before they were in being." "Oh," says Joyner, "they are the greatest rogues upon the "face of the earth." "Very well," says Mr. Walker, "then I like your reason for mentioning them very "well."

Mr. Joyner told me Mr. Wood used often to come to him, and that he told him many stories which he (Mr. Wood) penned down in his presence, and when any thing pleased Mr. Wood, he would always cry *Hum*, upon which Mr. Joyner would go on to expatiate. Mr. Joyner told me also to bring my pen and ink, and write down what old stories he should tell me; "and when you say *Hum*," says he, "then I "shall know that you are pleased, and will go on." But I never did, though I was with him many times when I was a young master of arts.

March 1. The Congregation house of the Univ. of

Oxford was built by a certain old scholar. long before St. Marie's church was united and appropriated to Oriel college. Thomas Arundel, archbp. of Canterbury, gave forty marks to Oriel college to resign their right to it, and brought it to pass, that it should for ever belong to the university upon the universitie's paying a yearly pension of one penny if lawfully demanded. Br. Twyne, p. 314.

March 14. From a MS. paper shew'd me by the rev. Mr. John Ball, who is now printing Spenser's Pastoral Kalendar in English and Latin.

"From a MS. of Nicholas Stone esq., master mason
" to their majesties king James ye first, and afterwards
" to king Charles the first.

" I also mad a monement for M^{er}. Spencer the pooett,
" and set it up at Wesmester, for which the contes of
" Dorsett payed me 40 lb."

It is to be remark'd, that this monument was erected about 1619, as it appears in this book of Mr. Stone's handwriting.

Also, that the date of 1510, when Spenser was born, is erroneous. It ought to be 1550.

April 13. The Royal Society sinks every day in it's credit both at home and abroad, occasioned in some measure by it's new statutes for election of foreigners and natives, by posting up their names in the public room for ten weeks together, and perhaps at last with much difficulty electing them. 'Tis observable (what I have been told by one of the fellows thereof) that this Society is now as much tinged with party principles as any publick body, and Whigg and Tory are terms better known than the naturalist, mathematician, or antiquary.

April 19. Dr. Rawlinson hath lent me,

A true relation of some Passages which passed at Madrid in the year 1623 by prince Charles, being then in Spain prosecuting the match with the lady Infanta. As also severall observations of eleven ominous presages, some of them haping in the same year whilst the said Prince was in Spain, the rest of them hapned from that time until his death. With a discovery of some of the wayes which the then Popish Bps. used to bring Poperie into this Nation. By a Lover of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and the welfare of this nation. Printed at London 1655, 4to. in 20 pp.

April 21. The author, whoever he was, of the said pamphlett ascribes the original of king Charles Ist's ruin to his neglect of searching into and examining to the full the murther of sir Thomas Overbury, which however I fear is false; at least coming from such a writer the story is liable to suspicion. His words are, p. 5. "But the first foundation of his ruin and all "their posterity was laid by his father king James; "for in the matter of sir Thos. Overbury his death, "he did send for the judges and gave them a strict "charge to examine the matter throughly concerning "the death of sir Thos. Overbury; and did imprecate "God's curse upon them if they did not discover it "to the full; and did upon his knees call for a curse "from God, and desired that God would never prosper "him nor any of his posterity, if he did spare any "guilty person that had a hand in that poisonous "murther: and the judges having prosecuted the "business so far that they found Sommerset and his "lady to be the chief actors in this murther, for they "found that Sommerset did write a friendly letter "to sir Thos. Overbury that he would use all the

"wayes and means to get his inlargement that pos-
"sibly he could, and in that letter he sent him a
"paper of powder for him to take, as being the best
"thing that himself took in his sicknesse, (sir Thos.
"being then sick of poyson sent him before,) but
"this powder which was sent in this letter was a
"poyson of a lingering nature, whereof (with some
"other poyson which Mrs. Turner had sent him of
"the like nature) he died, and after it was found out,
"there was justice done upon many of the actors,
"whereof Weston was the first, then sir Jarvis El-
"way the then lieutenant of the Tower was the next
"that suffered, and after him Mrs. Turner was also
"hanged, besides others; and when it was punc-
"tually proved that Summerset and his lady were
"found to be the chief actors of this murther, and
"that he himself had sent the poyson aforesaid. the
"king, contrary to the curse which he had formerly
"called from heaven upon himself and all his pos-
"terity, did pardon both him and her, after the lord
"Coke had passed sentence of death upon them; and
"the lord Coke was ever after in disgrace with the
"king for passing this sentence against them, and
"for some other small matter which he crossed the
"king's humour in; and so this noble gentleman
"was poysoned, for no other cause but for opposing
"Summerset in the marriage of Essex his wife. But
"the Lord did shew a great example upon them
"both, but especially upon her, for she died a more
"loathsome death than any woman ever died, but
"for civilities' sake I will forbear the particulars
"thereof"—

May 22. The custom of the gambone of bacon is still kept up at Dunmowe, as I am told by Mr. Love-

day of Magd. coll., who returned home on Thursday last, May 20, from whom I had what follows this morning.

Dunmow nuper Priorat. } At a court barron of the right worshipfull sir Thos. May, knight, there holden on Friday the 27th day of June in the year of our Lord 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gent., steward of the said manor, it is thus enrolled.

Homage { Elizabeth Beaumont, spinster.
Henrietta Beaumont, spinster.
Annabella Beaumont, spinster.
Jane Beaumont, spinster.
Mary Wheeler, spinster. } Jur.

Be it remembered that at this court it is found and presented by the homage aforesaid, that Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife have been married for the space of three years last past, and it is likewise found and presented by the homage aforesaid that Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife, by means of their quiet and peaceable, tender and loving cohabitation for the space of three years aforesaid, are fit and qualified persons to be admitted by the court to receive the ancient and accustomed oath whereby to entitle themselves to have the bacon of Dunmow delivered unto them, according to the custom of the manor. Whereupon at this court, in full and open court, came the said Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife in their persons, and humbly prayed they might be admitted to take the oath; whereupon the steward with the jury, suitors, and other officers, proceeding with the usual solemnity to the ancient and accustomed place for the administration of the oath, and receiving the said bacon; that is to say, two great stones lying near the church door, where the said Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife kneeling down on the two stones, the said steward

did administer the oath in these words, or to the effect following.

> You do swear by the custom of confession,
> That you never made nuptial transgression ;
> Nor since you were married man and wife,
> By household brawls or contentious strife,
> Or otherwise at bed or at board
> Offended each other in deed or in word ;
> Or in a twelvemonths time and a day
> Repented not in thought any way ;
> Or since the church clerk said Amen,
> Wished yourselves unmarried again,
> But continue true and in desire,
> As when you joyned hands in holy quire.

And immediately thereupon Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife claiming the said bacon, the court pronounced sentence for the same in these words, or to the effect following.

> Since to these conditions without any fear
> Of your own accord you do freely swear,
> A whole gammon of bacon you do receive,
> And bear it away with love and good leave ;
> For this is the custom of Dunmow well-known,
> Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

And accordingly a gammon of bacon was delivered unto the said Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife, with the usual solemnity.

Exam[d] p[r] Tho. Wheeler gent., steward, Will[m]. Hague.

July 23. Yesterday Mr. Richard Peers, vicar of Faringdon in Berks, called upon me, and gave me the following note: "At Great Faringdon, Berks, in "an old churchwarden's book of accounts, bearing "date 1518, there is the form (as we suppose) of

"then admitting churchwardens into their office, in "the following words; *vizt.*

"Cherchye wardenys thys shall be your charge to "be true to God and to the cherche for love nor favor "off no man wythe in thys paroche to w^thold any "ryght to the cherche but to reserve the dettys to "hyt belongythe or ellys to goo to the devell."

August 27. In Aldgate church about three weeks since was delivered in a paper, desiring that prayers might be offered to Almighty God, to inspire his majesty to hear the complaints of his subjects, and to give him the courage to revenge the injuries done them by the Spaniards; but this the curate thought not fit to repeat, though he made no scruple to give copies.

Oct. 26. In Mr. Wood's account of himself, that I have printed in Caius, is a speech Mr. Wood made and spoke, when he was a youth, at Merton college, which shews the custom and humour of that time. The custom is since broke off at Merton, but there is something of it remaining at Brazenose and Balliol coll., and no where else that I know of. I take the original thereof to have been a custom they had formerly, for the young men to say something of their founders and benefactors, so that the custom was originally very laudable, however afterwards turned to ridicule, as there are also abundance of ridiculous things in the book called *Festival*, notwithstanding the design of giving an historical narration of the saints be commendable, and 'tis pity 'twere not kept up, and at the same time an historical narrative interwoven of founders of churches &c. Ask Mr. Baker whether they have any such custom at Cambridge?

I think Mr. Isham, rector of Lincoln college, hath told me that they have.

Nov. 4. Mr. Bateman of Christ Church preached there last Sunday in the cathedral, and in his prayer mentioned Dr. Stratford, who, besides his books to the college library, left £120 per an. to augment the students' places. This was so resented by the canons, that the subdean afterwards reprimanded him for it; but I am sure 'twas well done in him, and it were to be wished all founders and benefactors were duly and constantly commemorated, as they used to be in old time in their prones.[1] I am sure we should not then be at a loss to know who are founders of, and benefactors to churches &c.

Nov. 16. *The historie of Great Britannie, declaring the successe of times and affaires in that Iland, from the Romans first entrance until the reign of Egbert &c.* London, printed by Valentine Simmes 1606. 4to. was wrote by John Clapham, no very noted author. John Milton (who takes in that period) I believe is more read; and yet even Milton was infinitely better at poetry than history.

Nov. 23. One Barnes of St. Aldates in Oxford, a freeman of the city, having set up a waggon last summer, to carry goods to and from London, without the Vice-Chancellor's license, he was put into the

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[1] The word *prone* is of disputed origin, some deriving it from the Latin *præconium*, written in contracted form; others from the Greek πρων=cacumen. The meaning of the word is properly the seat or raised platform from which an oration to the people was made: or (2) the speech itself.

Vice-Chancellor's court by Mr. Thos. Godfrey and the widow Slatford, the two licensed waggoners, but he declined appearing, upon which he was committed to the castle, where he continued about a week, and then was removed by habeas corpus to London, where, no one appearing against him, he was dismissed immediately, and on Friday Nov. 19th he returned to Oxford in a triumphant manner, with a laced hat, as if he designed to insult the university.

Dec. 6. Mr. West, in his letter from the Inner Temple of the 2nd, tells me 'tis still impossible to form any guess of our loss in the Cotton library. They take what pains they can to preserve and repair such as are damaged, and the learned world owes this obligation to the present speaker of the house of commons [Onslow], whose industry hath been very great. Mr. West thinks the number of Cotton's MSS. were 965, of which he says 780 are entirely saved; so that at that rate 185, and not only (as Mr. Gale) 160, are lost. The most valuable, he says, yet missed are the Saxon charters preserved in the drawers, and the ancient MS. of the book of Genesis, which we must ever deplore. Dec. 19. The loss at the Cottonian library is said to be very great, (as I have several times before suggested.) though others dispise it, to excuse Dr. Bentley's great care of himself; for by the stove chimney, lighted to air one of the rooms, came this accident; add to this, what the fire did not entirely destroy suffered very much by water, both very dangerous elements to MSS. That brought from Alexandria is said to be safe. Speaker Onslow &c. were present to encourage the workmen to save what they could, and their purses and presence added diligence. The loss is irreparable. Many transcripts are

dispersed up and down, which now must be looked upon as very valuable.

Dec. 22. On Saturday the 11th inst. Dr. Tanner's books were sunk with the barge at Benson lock, near Wallingford, as they were coming to Oxford, he having had them brought from Norwich. The damage they have received is very great, there being among them many very curious scarce things, MSSt. and printed.

1731-32. *Jan.* 3. Last Sunday in the afternoon preached at St. Marie's Mr. Henry Newcome, formerly fellow of Brazenose coll., now rector of Didcot in Berks, and master of the grammar schole of Ewelm, where, *viz.* at Ewelm, he lives, but never taught so much as one boy since he hath had the school, which hath been many years, ever since the death of Mr. Howel, who was a good man, and diligent in the school, which much flourished; and he did a great deal of good there, and was much beloved and much lamented at his death. The sermon Mr. Newcome preached at St. Marie's before the university was the very same, some small matters being altered, that Jonathan Colley[1] of Christ Church had preached likewise before the university last New Year's day, or the day of the Circumcision, which was much taken notice of and talked of, and as they were just as it were the same upon the subject of the circumcision, so they were equally short, hardly a quarter of an hour long. There

[1] I hear since Mr. Newcome had lent a MS. vol. of sermons, written by Mr. Newcome's father, (who was an ingenious man, but is dead,) to Mr. Colley, and that Mr. Colley copied the sermon.

was not above ten or a dozen masters to hear Mr. Newcome, but a pretty many children (30 or 40 boys) got into the masters' seats, what is unusual.

Jan. 6. On Sunday last Browne Willis of Whaddon hall, esq. calling upon me, gave me a paper he had transcribed from Mr. Graves's coll. containing as follows:

" Ex. Registr. de South Littleton co. Wigorn inter " collect. Rici Graves de Micleton ar.

" Aō. Dnī the xxvij day of the monyth of October " in the xxxviij[th] yere of the Reynyn of our Soveraygn " Lorde Kynge Henry the viij[th] MV[c]XLVI dyed and " was beryed in the Paryshe cherche of Alhalowyn in " Evesham, Master Clement Wych, Bachelor of Divi- " nitie and summetyme abbot of the monestry of " Evesham. The wyche geve to our churche before " He dyed iii kyne to have masse and dirige, with " serten refreshyng to the Parysheners at every yeres " mynde for ever."

He is the same (as I take it) that others call Clement Lichfield, whom they make to have died 9 Oct. 1540. See Leland's coll. vol. vi. p. 163.

Feb. 2. The old spire of All Hallows church in Oxford fell down on March 8th, being Friday, in the year 1699, and beat some of the church down. It was after dinner, and did no hurt, only one stone hurt a woman's leg at a small distance from it. It was an handsome plain spire, about 50 yards or 52 yards high, much such a one as that of Shottesbrooke in Berks: and 'twas then reported that that and the church were built two years before the Conquest. Since the whole church hath been rebuilt and a new

spire made, the whole work costing about five thousand pounds, six hundred pounds of which were given by the late bp. of Durham, Dr. Crew: the university were great contributors.

Feb. 9. Yesterday, meeting Mr. Denison by Cairfax, he shew'd me an ancient piece of British gold, the finest one I think I ever saw. It was found he said in some field, I forget what. He said he gave 12*s*. for it. As I remember it hath a chariot and horse on one side, and on the other

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but I cannot trust my memory, and would therefore fain have a better account, if I could see it again. I wish I had particularly noted it. Some will make this British gold to be a mixt metall of gold and silver, and to be artificiall, but I think otherwise, that 'tis natural, and that the Britains dug it, tho' the mines where the ore lay have been since exhausted.

Feb. 19. Dr. Newland of Magd. coll. Oxon. is elected Geometry Gresham professor. to which I think his being a citizen's son gave him some title preferable to others, *cæteris paribus*. 'Tis a gentile sinecure, and no wonder a learned man did not get it, the citizens of London being friends to little else but trade.

Feb. 22. Though Mr. John Andrews, fellow of Magd., who is now B.D., was elected keeper of the Ashmolean museum on Wednesday April 14th last, and put in possession of his place by the Vice-Chancellor on Saturday following, being April 17th, yet Mr. George

Hudford,[1] now president of Trin. coll., having got three of the hands of the electors, (there being but six in all,) Dr. Shippen, principal of Brasenose, who was one of those three, the bp. of Bristol (Dr. Bradshaw) and the professor of Physick (Dr. Woodford) being the other two, was all along so restless, that he did all that possible he could to get Andrews out; and accordingly he (by a most roguish trick) prevailed with Mr. Battely of Christ Church and with Mr. Foxley, the two proctors at present, to put their hands to Hudford's paper, who by this means had now five votes, though certainly in equity the present proctors' votes in this case ought not to be regarded in opposition to those of the former proctors, when the election was made. This matter so frightened Andrews, and indeed the Vice-Chancellor himself, Dr. Butler, did not stick by him, (being without doubt of Dr. Shippen's mind, whatever outside is put upon it,) that on Monday the 14th of this inst. Feb. he went to the president of Trin. coll., with Dr. Shippen the pro-Vice-Chancellor, (the Vice-Chancellor himself being absent at London, tho', without dispute, he had as a blind left this to Shippen's management,) and surrendered the keys to him, and on Saturday last, being the 19th inst., the president paid Andrews fifty pounds on that account, a plain argument that he allowed Andrews to be the rightful keeper, tho' the invalidity of his election had been questioned, as having but three votes, it being pretended that the Vice-Chancellor hath no power of calling a meeting, nor of doing more on the occasion than either of the other electors. This is an astonishing affair, what the university rings of, and 'tis supposed 'twill be of

[1] Huddesford.

very pernicious consequence: for though Andrews be not qualifyed with respect to skill, yet, as he was elected, he was so far the statutable keeper, and the Vice-Chancellor should have stood by him, and not have so tamely agreed with Shippen (commonly called Ferguson[1]) to bring in an head of an house. But fifty pounds a year being, since Mr. Whiteside's death, settled upon the keeper, be he where he will, 'tis designed to be a perfect sinecure, and nothing is to be done by the keeper for the honour of learning, unless he have a strange inclination to learning, and will follow it himself of his own natural genius.

March 31. There is nothing at Bath but gaiety and ludicrous diversions, so that even at London there is much more privacy and retirement than at Bath, especially since at Bath all people will be acquainted with one, whether one will or no.

April 1. On Wednesday last the rector of Lincoln coll., Mr. E. Isham, told me at his lodgings, that a fair offer had been made to him of a lady, if he had a mind to marry, but he declined it in a very handsome manner, (for he read his answer, having then just wrote it, and was going to send it by post to the gentleman who had wrote to him for the lady, to me,) signifying that at present he was not inclined to alter his state and condition of life.

May 3. Mr. George Wigan was some time since student of Christ Church, where he was a great and a very good tutor. Leaving that place, he became

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[1] Hearne says [Jan. 9, 1731] that doctor Shippen was commonly called Ferguson, from Fergusson the Scottish tricker.

principal of New Inn hall upon the death of Dr. Brabant, but, what hath been much wondered at, he hath not had so much as one gownsman entered at it ever since he had it, but shutting up the gate altogether, he wholly lives in the country, whereas 'twas expected that he being a disciplinarian, and a sober, studious, regular and learned man, would have made it flourish in a most remarkable manner. He hath been a great while, as I hear, about a work concerning the Types of Scripture, he being well versed in Hebrew. I hear he hath, since he hath been in the country, got considerable knowledge in the British language.

May 11. To ask Dr. Richardson and Mr. Baker, whether, in a journey into Scotland, it may be safe travelling for two or three persons out of the high-roads, if they have a mind to seek antiquities, and to go into by-roads, and particularly if they have a desire to trace the Picts' wall from one end to the other?

May 13. This day I wrote a letter to Dr. Richardson of North Bierly in Yorkshire, to know if there be any danger in travelling into the north out of the common roads into by-roads. May 14. In my letter yesterday to Dr. Richardson, I likewise asked him whether it be best to go by land or by water from Edinburgh to St. Andrews and Aberdeen? I put these queries for the sake of Mr. Loveday of Magd. coll., who designs to visit those parts.

May 29. Mr. Baker, in a letter from Cambridge of the 14th inst., sent me the account of lieut. Bridall alias Brydle's affair, and 'tis remarkable. I know not of what house this Bridall was, but he was a scholar

and a stout couragious man, and a great friend of the university privileges. He denied subjection to the governour of Oxford, collonel Legg, who charged him with mutiny. He was lieutenant of one of the regiments of souldiers raised by the university, and exempt from the authority of the governour. At a council of war, in which the governour col. Legg was president, he was condemned to be shot to death. Upon this the matter was referred to the house of commons then at Oxford, and 'twas considered by them, Sept. 8th, 1645. He claimed and insisted upon his privilege, and the commons favoured him. What became of it I do not yet learn, but suppose that, the commons interposing, he was pardoned.

June 6. This being the day before the beginning of term, the Latin sermon before the univ. at St. Marie's was preached by that most impudent fellow Mr. John Bilstone, chaplain of all Souls' coll., tho' he is said to be ignorant of Latin.

July 11. Yesterday the new chappel (just finished) on the south side next Brewers' lane at Pembroke college, was consecrated by the bp. of Oxford, Dr. Potter, and the sermon on the occasion was preached there by Dr. Panting, master of the college.

July 12. [London, July 4.] "Last week was a "hearing before the rt. rev. the bp. of Winchester, "visitor of Magd. coll. Oxford, between the president "and fellows of the said college and one Mr. Burslam, "he claiming a Lincolnshire fellowship, a considerable "estate having been left some time since for a certain "number of fellowships in that college, to be given "to Lincolnshire scholars, which has been constantly

"filled up by others, without regard to the intentions "of the donor [the donor was the founder himself]. "Dr. Henchman argued for the president and fellows, "and Mr. Harpur for Mr. Burslam; and his lordship "has ordered Mr. Burslam to be put immediately into "one of those fellowships." [So the prints.] Burslam was accordingly entered fellow yesterday in the afternoon. He stood last election in 1731, but was rejected, and Mr. Zinzan of the college [Mr. Burslam being of Christ Church, and originally of Cambridge, and only B.A., whereas Mr. Zinzan is M.A.] was elected, notwithstanding not a Lincolnshire man. Mr. Zinzan was demie when he was chosen, and Dr. Holloway resigned the Moral Philosophy lectureship in the college to him, by virtue of which lecture 'tis said by his friends that he is a statutable fellow, but the bp. looked upon this as evasion, as I hear. It is certain that they ought to go according to the founder's statutes, in which the fellowships are assigned to certain counties.

July 17. Mr. John Martyn, commonly called Dr. Martyn, hath put out proposals for printing in 4to. *Virgilii Georgica*, with various readings and notes. This gentleman lives at Chelsey, and was of Emanuel coll. in Cambridge. He designs to embellish the work with figures. [July 18.] Mr. Martyn is now in Oxford, chiefly to consult MSS. of Virgil and Servius.

July 23. Yesterday, being Magd. college great gaudy, there was not the least ringing of bells there all day long, [contrary to former practice,] the president, Dr. Jenner, &c. being dejected and confounded at what the visitor hath done lately; and yet 'tis said the

majority of the college are pleased. N. (The ringing on that day was left off before this time some years. as some of them say, but 'tis false, and there was ringing the year after this, *viz.* in 1733.)

July 31. Mr. Taylor, the present librarian of Cambridge. having met with a note among the late bp. of Ely, Dr. Moore's, MSS. concerning the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, Mr. Baker hath sent it me by letter of the 16th, in lieu of a note I sent him some time ago to the same purpose. It is this: Oct. 31, 1698. Mr. Thomas Caulton, vicar of Worksop in Nottinghamshire, (in the presence of Mr. William Thornton and his lady, Madam Frances Heathcote, Mrs. Mary Ash, Mrs. Mary Caulton, and John Hewyt, rector of Harthill,) declared the words following, *viz.* Nov. 5, 1689, at Shire Oak, madam Ayre of Rampton after dinner took me up into her chamber, and told me that her daughter Moyser of Beverley was dead. and that in that month she had buried her husband and several relations, but that her comfort was, that by her monthly sacraments she participated still with them, in the communion of saints. Then she went to her closet, and fetched out a MS. which, she said, was the originall of *The Whole Duty of Man*, tied together and stitched in 8vo. like sermon notes. She untied it, saying, it was Dr. Fell's correction, and that the author was the lady Packington, (her mother,) in whose hand it was written. To prove this, the said Mr. Caulton further added, that she said she had shewn it to Dr. Covell, master of Christ's college in Cambridge, Dr. Stamford, prebendary of York, and Mr. Banks, the present incumbent of the great church in Hull. She added withall, that *The Decay of Xtian Piety* was hers (the lady Packington's) also, but dis-

owned any of the rest to be her mother's. This is a true copy of what I wrote from Mr. Caulton's mouth, two days before his decease, witness my hand, Nov. 15, 98. John Hewyt. In the Baronettage of England by Mr. Collins, vol. 2, page 202, 203, at the Packington family—"As the lady Packington has the "reputation of being thought the author of The "Whole Duty of Man"—"as the manuscript under "her own hand now remains with the family, there's "hardly roome to doubt." "And yet notwithstand-"ing" (says Mr. Baker) "you may find reason to "doubt." And indeed I now doubt more than ever. She might (and so without doubt she did) transcribe, and yet not be the author. As I never did believe her to be the author, so much less now after this note is come to me. Bp. Fell certainly knew who the author was, and he makes him to have wrote all those pieces that were printed by the bp.'s care in folio at the Theatre. The author had been at Rome, and is described in the bp.'s preface as a *man*. After all that may have been said to the contrary, Mr. Woodhead as yet bids fairest.

August 7. [1] My friend the hon^{ble} Benedict Leonard Calvert died on June 1, 1732, (old stile,) of a consumption, in the Charles, capt. Watts commander, and was buried in the sea. When he left England he seemed to think that he was becoming an exile, and that he should never see his native country more; and yet neither myself nor any else could disswade him from going. He was as well beloved as an angel could be in his station; (he being governour of Maryland;) for our plantations have a natural aversion to

[1] See vol. ii. p. 121.

their governours, upon account of their too usual exactions, pillages, and plunderings; but Mr. Calvert was free from all such, and therefore there was no need of constraint on that score: but then it was argument enough to be harrassed, that he was their governour, and not only such, but brother to ld. Baltimore, the lord proprietor of Maryland, a thing which himself declared to his friends, who were likewise too sensible of it. And the same may appear also from a speech or two of his on occasion of some distraction, which tho' in print I never yet saw. I had a sincere respect for him, and he and I used to spend much time together in searching after curiosities &c., so that he hath often said that 'twas the most pleasant part of his life, as other young gentlemen likewise then in Oxford have also as often said, that the many agreeable hours we used to spend together on the same occasions were the most entertaining and most pleasant part of their lives. As Mr. Calvert and the rest of those young gentlemen (several of which, as well as Mr. Calvert, were of noble birth) used to walk and divert themselves with me in the country, much notice was taken thereof, and many envyed our happiness. When Mr. Calvert was at Rome, he was once secured from insults, if not mischiefs, by the advice of a particular friend and English gentleman then at Rome. Mr. Calvert had been once of the communion of the church of Rome, which being too well known in that city, he was more indiscreet than one would have expected from one of his excellent sense and caution, in his commerce with the Jesuits and others of the English college there: which was the more dangerous, as divers do not doubt to give out, that the inhabitants of Italy in general scruple not theuse of the stiletto, poison &c., where they entertain a

prejudice. Mr. Calvert designed to write a description and history of Maryland. for which he had suitable abilities, and I doubt not but he made good progress therein. He wrote me a long letter from thence, dated at Annapolis March 18, 1728-9, in which are several particulars relating to the island, and at the same time sent me *Holdsworth's Muscipula* in Latin and English, translated by R. Lewis, and dedicated to Mr. Calvert. 'Twas printed at Annapolis that year, and is one of the first things ever printed in that country. Mr. Lewis was then (and perhaps, if living, may be still) a schoolmaster at Annapolis, and formerly belonged to Eaton.

Sept. 14. Last week the bp. of Winchester sent half a buck to Magd. coll. Oxford, (the president himself being absent,) for the fellows, and about the same time queen Carolina sent them a whole buck, (it being had from Whichwood forest,) and they eat it on Monday last, Sept. 11, going to dinner at one o'clock.

Sept. 27. Mr. Rawlins hath got Mr. Lewis Maidwell's printed proposals revived, of establishing and supporting a publick school, designed amongst other things for the sea service of the nation. I find he had his petition delivered into the house of commons, Feb. 3, 1699, for the settling his project, but upon mature deliberation it was thrown out of the house, chiefly by Dr. Wallis's means, who wrote against it, whose MS. Mr. Rawlins now hath by him, as I find by his letter from Pophills of the 6th of this month, and he hath been informed it was never made publick. It is in all about six sheets in fol. He fancies it may deserve a place in my next work. The pro-

ject then on foot was for an academy of exercises in the university, such as riding the great horse, fencing &c. I well remember the thing to have been much talked of in the university. I think it was wisely stopped, because, without doubt, 'twould have utterly obstructed all true learning.

Dec. 14. On the 6th inst., being Wednesday, Mr. Nibb an upholsterer was chosen one of the mayor of Oxford's assistants in room of Mr. Bourne deceased. My ld. Abbington came in a coach and six from Rycot that morning on purpose to hinder him from being elected, and my ld. put up in opposition to him Mr. Lawrence the chandler; but all would not do, for Mr. Nibb carried it by a majority of 18, there being 80 that voted, of which Nibb had 49, and Lawrence 31. My ld. himself voted on this occasion, and when the election was over, he invited the mayor and his assistants to dinner at the Cross inn, some of which went, but the mayor, (Mr. Appleby,) being afflicted with the gout, (for which reason he was carried to the election in a chair,) could not. After dinner my ld. returned to Rycot, but before dinner a commissioner of the common shoar was likewise elected in room of Bourne, and the choice fell upon alderman Wise. 'Tis observable that formerly such a bustle never used to be made in the election of assistants.

Tho' Dr. Aldrich (late dean of Christ Church) forbid any monument to be erected to him, adding that he would not have any since his father (who is buried in the same place) had none, yet I heard last night that a very handsome one is put up at Christ Church to his memory by Dr. George Clarke, fellow of All Souls'

coll., and that it cost the Dr. an hundred pounds. [I have not seen it, but understand since that the inscription is very short.[1]]

Dec. 27. Last Christmas day [being Monday] preached before the univ. at Christ Church Dr. Thos. Ferry, canon of that coll.; but the sermon did not begin till eleven o'clock that morning, and so 'twas appointed to be by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Holmes, and accordingly that hour (that people might not be deceived) was specified in the bills that were put up. 'Tis the first instance of the sermon being before the university that hour on Christmas day. The reason given was, sermons in college-chapells. This reason might also have been given formerly. But the true reason is, that people might lye in bed the longer. They used formerly to begin in chapells an hour sooner, and then they were ready for the univ. sermon. The same reason, *viz.* lying a-bed the longer, hath made them, in almost all places in the university, alter the hours of prayers on other days, and the hour of dinner, (which used to be eleven o'clock,) in almost every place (Christ Church must be excepted) in the university; which ancient discipline, and learning and piety strangely decay.

1732-33. *Jan.* 28. On Friday last (Jan. 26) about noon came very privately into Oxford, in a coach and four, Dr. John Conybeare, rector of Exeter coll., being not met by so much as one soul, and yesterday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, he was installed dean of Christ Church, but very little or no rejoycing was shewed on the occasion. He owes this piece of preferment to

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[1] See before, vol. i. p. 210.

Mr. [he is not a university Dr.] Edmund Gibson, bp. of London, who hath some private by-ends in view, to whom he dedicated his *Reply to Christianity as old as the Creation*, which book (I am told, for I have not read it) is spun out to a great length, whereas all that is material might have been brought into about a sheet of paper.

Feb. 23. Yesterday, in a convocation at 2 o'clock, Mr. Jodrell (a gent. com. of Trin. coll.) was created M. A., though of but about three years standing, and, I am told, of no manner of merit, the reason, I am told, (and none else,) because he is some way or other related to archbp. Sheldon, notwithstanding his principles be quite different. Many were against it, but did not appear in the convocation house. Dr. Shippen sate as Vice-Chancellour, the Vice-Chancellour himself being ill of the strange epidemical cold that hath of late seized almost all people in England, and many foreign countries, and carried off many; such a cold as I never heard of before, occasioned by an infection of the air, which arose, 'tis supposed, from a strange mild winter.

March 8. Dr. Robert Freind hath resigned the head schoolmaster's place of Westminster school, and is succeeded by the second master, Mr. John Nicoll. This Dr. R. Freind is a most excellent classical scholar, and hath presided over that school many years with very great reputation. Upon the death of the late Dr. Bradshaw, 'twas wished, particularly by the writer of these matters, that considering his excellent learning, and upon account of his being a most admirable disciplinarian, he might have been made dean of Christ Church; and for my part I could see no objection, but

his being a married man; but this was an objection not in the least moved, nothing being more common now a days than for bps., deans, canons &c. to be married: but what was objected to him, when he offered himself to the queen (as they call her) Carolina, that most covetous princess, was, that she said he was too old; upon which he moved that Mr. George Wigan, late student of Christ Church, and formerly Dr. Freind's scholar, might be dean, upon which Carolina said it was promised, and the person, it seems, it was promised to was Dr. Conybeare, a man who makes a great stir in the college at present, pretending to great matters, such as locking up the gates at nine o'clock at night, having the keys brought up to him, turning out young women from being bedmakers, having the kitchen (which he visits) cleansed, and I know not what, aiming at a wonderful character, even to exceed that truly great man bp. Fell, to whom he is not in the least to be compared, as neither is he to dean Aldrich, nor dean Atterbury, nor even dean Smalridge.

April 9. The man of Ross in Herefordshire, whose true sirname was Kirle, was never married. He was a very humble goodnatured man. He was a man of little or no literature. He always studied to do what good charitable offices he could, and was always pleased when an object offered. He was reverenced and respected by all people. He used to drink and entertain with cider, and was a sober discreet man. He would tell people when they dined or supped with him, that he could (if they pleased) let them have wine to drink, but that his own drink was cider, and that he found it most agreeable to him, and he did not care to be extravagant with his small fortune.

His estate was five hundred pounds per annum, and no more, with which he did wonders. He built and endowed an hospital, and built the spire of Ross. When any litigious suits fell out, he would always stop them, and prevent people's going to law. They would, when differences happened, say, go to "the "great man of Ross," or, which they did more often, go to "the man of Ross," and he will decide the matter. He left a nephew, a man good for little or nothing. He would have given all from him, but a good deal being entailed he could not. He smoked tobacco, and would generally smoke two pipes, if in company, either at home or elsewhere.

April 15. Sir Rob. Walpole, king George's statesman, having received a very great disappointment last Wednesday in the parliament house, with respect to an unheard of tax he had projected upon tobacco and wine &c., there was such rejoicing in London at it that the like hath not been heard; and the news thereof being brought to Oxford late at night, on Thursday night following (April 12) the bells rung from between ten and eleven o'clock that night till two or three in the morning at most of the parish churches, and there were bonfires also. Likewise the next day at night, and yesterday at night were bonfires, throwing of serpents, and other rejoycings in Oxford upon this occasion. But the Vice-Chancellour and mayor last night prohibited those proceedings.

April 24. Archbp. Laud in p. 129 of the history of his chancellorship, takes notice of a popish translation of Sales's *Introduction to a Devout Life,* purged by Dr. Haywood, the archbp.'s chaplain, before he (Haywood) licensed it; but afterwards one Burrowes,

a Roman catholic, restored the passages that Dr. Haywood had expunged, and so 'twas printed, and gave great offence to protestants, whereupon archbp. Laud had the copies (about eleven or twelve hundred) seized, and caused them to be burnt publicly in Smithfield; but it seems two or three hundred copies were dispersed before the seizure. I know not whether there may be any copy at Cambridge. I think we have none at Oxford, where the archbp. used so much diligence to have them suppressed: if there be any copy with us, it must be a rarity. I think the impression was made in 1636, or 1637. There are other popish impressions, but I know not whether the translation be the same.

May 7. They have just pulled down the old great gate of Durham coll., next Canditch by Balliol coll., and are building a new gate and wall instead thereof.

May 24. On Whitsunday last (May 13) came to Oxford on foot fifteen ringers from London, and the day before came on horseback one Mr. Skelton, about 14 or 15 years ago a commoner of Queen's coll., Oxford, and an excellent ringer, and at this time register to the bp. of London, (Gibson,) and a proctor in the arches. The next day (being Monday) the Oxford ringers gave them a short peal at Magd. coll., as they did in the evening a short one at Christ Church, the Londoners laying still that day, that they might refresh themselves after the fatigue of their journey. The day after (being Tuesday, May 5) the Londoners rang a peal admirably well at New coll., of about 1500 changes, from a little before 11 o'clock in the morning till 12. And in the evening they did the same at Christ Church. On Wednesday they (the Lon-

doners) began to ring at Christ Church in the morning, a quarter before 12, and they rung till 2 most incomparably well, when, the gudgeons being bad, the biggest bell (i. e. the tenth) fell down, but not through the loft, otherwise they proposed to have rang 5040 changes. In the evening they rang the eight bells at Magd. coll., but two or three ropes breaking they could not proceed above half an hour. On Thursday they began to ring at New coll., proposing to ring the said number of changes (*viz.* 5040) there. They began a little before 12, and rang about three quarters of an hour, when one of the ropes broke, and so they were stopped. Afterwards they dined at the Weers, beyond Friar Bacon's Study, and some (if not all) of them, stepping over to Iffley, they rang the six bells there (*viz.* 700 changes upon them). The next day (being Friday, May 18) they were resolved to ring the abovementioned number of 5040 changes upon New coll. ten bells, as they had begun to do before. Accordingly they began a little before 12, and rang full two hours in the morning, wanting two minutes, when one of the ropes broke, and put a stop to the peal, for which all were very sorry, as they were at the fall of the great bell at Christ Church; for their ringing at both places, as well as elsewhere, was most surprisingly fine, without the least fault from beginning to end, such as never was before in Oxford, and 'tis a scandal that the bells should not be in good order. Sat. May 19, they went out of town. On Tuesday, May 22, the great bell at Christ Church was got up again, and in the evening the Oxford men rang all ten, and endeavoured to imitate the Londoners, but they were soon out, and made poor work of it in comparison of the others.

July 2. Adam Brome's chappel, at St. Marie's, is

new wainscotted against the approaching Oxford Act. But an inconvenience attends it, that, by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Holmes's order, the openings are stopt up on the south side next the church, so that people cannot now hear there, whereas formerly abundance of auditors (particularly in hot weather) used to be in this chappell, particularly those of the inferior sort, (gownsmen and others,) which was of great service, in preventing the over numerous throngs in the church.

July 3. The assize sermon was preached this morning at St. Marie's by Mr. Thomas Randolph of Corpus Christi coll. The assizes begun here to day, and when they are ended the judges go to Abbington, tho' they used to finish the Berkshire assizes before the Oxford ones. But they altered now, on account of the approaching Oxford Act, being unwilling to bring any inconvenience by their presence here at the act to the house where they lodge, which after they are gone may be let to other lodgers that have occasion.

July 5. One Handel, a foreigner, (who, they say, was born at Hanover,) being desired to come to Oxford, to perform in musick this Act, in which he hath great skill, is come down, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Holmes) having requested him so to do, and, as an encouragement, to allow him the benefit of the Theater both before the Act begins and after it. Accordingly he hath published papers for a performance to-day, at 5*s*. a ticket. This performance began a little after 5 o'clock in the evening. This is an innovation. The players might be as well permitted to come and act. The Vice-Chancellor is much blamed for it. In this, however, he is to be commended, for reviving our Acts, which ought to be annual, which might easily

be brought about, provided the statutes were strictly follow'd, and all such innovations (which exhaust gentlemen's pockets, and are incentives to lewdness) were hindered.

July 6. The players being denied coming to Oxford by the Vice-Chancellor, and that very rightly, tho' they might as well have been here as Handell and (his lowsy crew) a great number of forreign fidlers, they went to Abbington, and yesterday began to act there, at which were present many gownsmen from Oxford.

July 8. Half an hour after 5 o'clock, yesterday in the afternoon, was another performance, at 5*s*. a ticket, in the Theater by Mr. Handel for his own benefit, continuing till about 8 o'clock.

NB. His book (not worth 1*d*.) he sells for 1*s*.

July 9. This being Act Monday, after ringing the little bell at nine o'clock, the inceptors met at St. Marie's, the beadles of each faculty conducting them, where, being together in the East Chapell, the vicar of St. Marie's read prayers to them; which being ended, 1st the Vice-Chancellor, then the inceptors, and lastly the proctors, the beadles going before them, made their offerings at the communion table.

July 11. In the evening, half hour after five o'clock, yesterday Handel and his company perform'd again at the Theater, being the 3d time, at five shill. a ticket.[1]

July 12. Yesterday morning, from nine o'clock in the morning till eleven, Handel and his company per-

[1] What would have been the amount of Hearne's virtuous indignation, had he known that in May 1856 madame Goldschmidt

form'd their musick in Christ Church hall, at 3*s.* a ticket.

In the evening of the same day, at half hour after 5. Handel and his crew perform'd again in the Theater at 5*s.* per ticket. This was the 4th time of his performing there.

July 13. Last night, being the 12th, Handel and his company perform'd again in the Theater, being the fifth time of his performing there, at 5*s.* per ticket, Mr. Walter Powel (the superior beadle of divinity) singing, as he hath done all along with them.

August 4. The two Edward Brownes were of the university of Cambridge, Edward Browne the physician (son of the famous sir Thos. Browne) M. Bac. of Trinity college ann. 1663. (Regr. Acad.) *Fasciculus Edward* says of himself, [Præf. pag. 32] that he was born at Rochester, fellow collegian to Joh. Moore, (afterwards bp. of Ely, [pag. 27] and so it appears from the Register, Edv. Browne, Joh. Moore Aul. Clar. Art. Bac. ann. 1665, 6. Art. M^{ri}. Aul. Clar. Joh. Moore, Edv. Browne &c.) Regr. Acad., and were doubtless intimate friends, being chaplains to the same family, the bp. to chancellor Finch, and our author Edv. Br.—*in Familiâ Viri Clarissimi D. Joh. Finch, Oratoris Regii &c.*—Vol. I. p. 478. When or where he dy'd, Mr. Baker hath not found, probably in his own parish, *Sundrigue*. We have no great reason to deplore the loss or want of the third volume, unless it might have faln into better conduct and ma-

(Jenny Lind) sang at a concert in the Sheldonian Theatre, the tickets being charged one guinea, fifteen shillings, and half a guinea each, according to the situations filled by the auditors, who flocked to the music in immense multitudes?

nagement. The first volume when first published was condemn'd in the Index Expurg., and that might make him apprehensive of like danger to the second.

August 9. A gentleman (an esquire) lately with me, tho' he be a complyer in all respects, but a Tory, acknowledged the non-jurors to be the true honest staunch men of the nation, namely those who are intirely non-jurors, and do not go to the publick churches; and that such as have complyed and adhered to pseudo-bishops will never be able to get over what shall be objected against their defection.

August 11. London, August 2, 1733. Letters from Weymouth in Dorsetshire give an account of a very melancholy accident, that happen'd a few miles off that place last week, *viz.* About 13 or 14 gentlemen and ladies having been at Mr. Weld's seat (who lately had the cause before the delegates) at Lawthrop hall, and it being a fine day, had a mind to go in a vessel on the sea, which accordingly they did. After they had got a little way out, a sudden squall arose, which laid the vessel all on one side close to the water, the mast lying in, (it's supposed the moving of the ballast occasioned it,) and in this situation they were some short time, when a gentleman, who was reckon'd the best swimmer, stript and went in, in order to get to shore for help; but before he had swam far his strength fail'd him, and he turn'd back to get back into the vessel; but being just spent as he came up to her, caught hold of the mast to save himself, by which means he pull'd the vessel over, and all, except one gentleman, were drowned. Their names were not then known, but one of the ladies was about 17, and reckoned the greatest beauty and fortune in that county. *Northampton Mercury for Mond. Aug.* 6, 1733.

August 16. Mr. Sanford of Balliol signified to me on Aug. 13, 1733, Mond., that 'twould be a good piece of service to the world, if the whole body of our university statutes, as also if all college statutes, were printed, considering what vile practices are used now-a-days; tho' if the statutes were studiously observed, it would not be at all proper to print them. Many others (among which my self) are of the same mind.

August 18. I have at length read over both Dr. Cockman' and Dr. Secker's Act sermon, and I find what hath been reported by all to be very true, that Secker's is by much the better discourse. Indeed Secker's is rather an essay than a sermon, but 'tis very handsome and neat, and proper enough for the auditory, notwithstanding his speaking in commendation of K. George and Q. Caroline, which is no wonder, since he writes himself in the title LL.D. prebendary of Durham, rector of St. James's Westminster, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. But Cockman's, as it is rather a lecture than a sermon, so 'tis very flat, dull and heavye.

August 20. This day, at 12 o'clock at noon, St. Marie's great bell rung out for Dr. Matthew Tindall, fellow of All Souls college, who died this last week out of the college, where he seldom appeared. He was matriculated in Lent term 1672, aged 15 or thereabouts, being comm. of Linc. college (where Dr. George Hickes, as I have often heard, was his tutor). Thence he removed to Exeter coll., took the degree of Bach. of Arts, and was chosen fellow of All Souls, as a member of which he took the degree of Bach. of Civ. Law Dec. 17, 1679, and that of Dr. of Civ. L. July 7, 1685. He was a man of most vile principles,

and of no religion, as may appear from many books he wrote and published, in which he had the assistance of the late Mr. Collins, yet without his name to them, amongst which are the "Rights of the Christian Church," and "Christianity as old as the Creation."

August 22. On Saturday, Aug. 18, 1733, was the annual meeting, called the High Borlace, at the King's head tavern in Oxford, when miss Molly Wickham, of Garsington, was chosen lady patroness, in room of miss Stonhouse, that was lady patroness last year.

August 23. On Monday, Aug. 20, 1733, they began to dig for the foundations of the new building on the north side of Magd. coll.

Dr. Leigh, master of Balliol coll., was of the High Borlace this year. This is the first time of a clergyman's being there.

August 25. One Williams, a Welshman, hath been several years about the colleges &c. of Oxford. He is a sorry fellow. He hath just done them at 6 guineas the better, and 3 guineas the worse paper. They are miserably done, he being neither an expert drawer nor engraver. Loggan's were done admirably well, and will always deserve great praise.

Sept. 1. On Thursday the 16th instant, died, according to the prints, Matthew Tindal, LL.D., and fellow of All Souls' college in Oxford. In the reign of king James II. he was reconciled to the church of Rome, made a formal abjuration, and went publickly to mass in Oxford; but the times changing, as to outward appearance he chang'd, tho' he never made

any solemn recantation, as, being much in favour, it was not insisted on. He wrote several pieces, as *The Rights of the Christian Church; An Answer to Bishop Gibson's Pastoral Letter; Christianity as old as the Creation*; which have been all answered to the satisfaction of reasonable men, and to the conviction, tho' not conversion, of the freethinkers of this age. He made himself known to the court, after the Revolution, by his determination against those who acted at sea under king James's commission, then absent, whom he declared pirates; tho' different were the opinions of the civilians consulted on that nice point. In G. Parker's Ephemeris of 1711 is erected a scheme of his nativity.

It is reprinted in the said Parker's Ephemeris for 1734.

Sept. 3. On Thursday, Aug. 30, Mr. Weeks was with me again. He spends fifteen shillings a day. He is very much in the stocks, being, as I find, a great dealer in money. He is acquainted with many Jews. The Jews do not take usury of one another, but of others they take as much as possibly they can.

Sept. 16. Mr. Sacheverel, who died a few years since, of Denman's Farm (in Berks) near Oxford, was look'd upon as the best judge of bells in England. He used to say, that Horsepath bells near Oxford, tho' but five in number, and very small, were the prettiest, tunablest bells in England, and that there was not a fault in one, excepting the 3d, and that so small a fault, as it was not to be discerned but by a very good judge.

Horsepath tower is 46 feet high. Garsington tower is 38 feet high.

Oct. 2. Dr. Middleton Massey told me on Saturday Sept. 29, 1733, that the university is like to lose twenty thousand libs. from sir Hans Sloane, upon account of what hath been transacted at the Ashmolean museum, by making a head of a house, Mr. Huddesford, president of Trinity coll., keeper of that place, and fixing upon him 50 libs. a year, whether he do anything there or not.

The Dr. then told me, he hath published nothing but a catalogue (a small thing which I have) of the library of Wisbich, and that there were but an hundred and fifty printed.

Oct. 3. I hear of iron bedsteads in London. Dr. Massey told me of them on Sat. Sept. 29, 1733. He said they were used on account of the buggs, which have, since the great fire, been very troublesome in London.

Oct. 21. On Friday, Oct. 19, 1733, they began to pull down the houses at Queen's college, on the eastern part of the south side of that college, in order to erect a new part of that college, queen Caroline having given them a thousand libs. The mason is Mr. Townsend, and the carpenter Mr. Franklin, who are the same that were imployed in the former new buildings of that college.

Oct. 25. The prints tell us that on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, 1733, a fire broke out in the stately house of the duke of Devonshire, in Piccadilly, Westminster, by the carelessness of the workmen, who had been employ'd all the summer to repair and beautify it at the expense of 40,000*l.*,[1] and entirely destroyed

[1] "I suppose it should be 4000*l.*" So says T. H.; had he lived in 1856 he would not have indulged so simple a supposition.

it, but his grace's library, cabinet of rarities, pictures, plate, and jewels, valued at 100,000*l*., were saved; however, the damage is computed at 10 or 15,000*l*. I was told also of the same dismal fire in a letter from Mr. West of the 17th, from the Inner Temple; who added, that most of the pictures and medals he heard were saved, and a pretty many of the books, and that it was occasioned by a joyner's prentice leaving a pot of glue on the fire.

Nov. 10. Sir Justinian Isham hath a little 4to. MS. on paper, which I read over yesterday, being delivered to me by his brother Dr. Euseby Isham, rector of Lincoln college, being Dr. John Cotta's opinion about the death of sir Euseby Andrew. The Dr. [Cotta] thus intitles it, *My Opinion at the assizes in Northampton demanded in court, touching the poysoning of Sr Euseby Andrew, more fully satisfied. Signed John Cotta*, and then he adds, *My evidence in open court delivered at the assizes at Northampton 3 severall times upon commande.* At the beginning of this MS. sir Justinian hath written,

Ant. a Wood makes mention of Dr. Cotta, vol. I. p. 438 *of Ath. Ox.*

Sr Euseby Andrew descended of a very ancient family, for several generations seated at Charwelton in Northn̄tonshire, was son to Thomas Andrew esq. by Mary his wife daughter of Gregory Isham, and sister to sir Euseby Isham of Pichely and Braunston in Co. Northn̄. Knt. which Thomas being sheriff of Northamptonshire, attended (according to Cambden) upon Mary queen of Scots to her execution at Fotheringhay castle. Sr. Eusebie Andrew married Anne daughter of sr. Richard Knightley of Fauesley by his second lady, Elizabeth daughter of Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, L. Protector, and as

appears by the inquisition post mortem died on the last day of July, 17. Jacob. leaving Edward his son and heir eleven years of age.

Nov. 13. The wind being very high on Sunday night last Nov. 2, there had like to have been a very dismal fire, the wind being south west, at Crabtree corner by Smith gate in Oxford. It flamed out, and did some damage. The engine was sent for, and good assistance coming, it was happily stopp'd.

Nov. 14. On Monday last, in the afternoon, the foundation stone (a small one) was laid at the new building, just begun, at the south east end of Queen's college Oxon. with this inscription, as I hear, for I did not see it, CAROLINA REGINA Nov. 12. 1733.

Nov. 18. The new body of statutes for University college, drawn up by the master Dr. Cockman, have not been yet confirmed, tho' many journies have been made for it, but at last a reason was given, that by virtue of a late act of parliament, they must be in English. Upon which the master was put to a fresh trouble. However, he compiled them in English, and yet cannot get them confirmed; nor do I know when 'twill be done.

Nov. 24. Hardouin his epitaph. From the Hague.

In English.

Here lies the most paradoxical of men,
By Birth a Frenchman, by Religion a Jesuit,
The Prodigy of the learned World;
The Cultivator, and at the same time the Plunderer of Antiquity.
He play'd the Sceptic piously;
Was credulous as a child;
Bold as a youth; and
Delirious as an old man;
In a word, Here lies Father HARDOUIN.

Nov. 27. 1555. 16° *Octobris Doctor Ridley et Latimer erant combusti*, at the beginning of a little MS. penes Thomam Ward de Warwick armigerum.

Dec. 1. About a fortnight since died the duchess of Ormond: a lady much lamented on account of her great liberality, generosity, and charity. As she had been a very beautiful woman, so she excelled in all other accomplishments. It must have been a great trouble to her not to have seen the duke of Ormond, her husband, after his being banished, for no other reason but his honesty, so many years, near twenty.

Dec. 19. I understand there is not a single article of the duke of Devonshire's collection missing by the late fire, when his fine house at London was burnt.

I am also told, that Dr. David Wilkins is publishing in folio all the British, Saxon and English councils and synodical decrees, wherein will be included both sir Henry Spelman's volumes. I find archbp. Wake intended this work, and made collections for it, near thirty years agoe. I am sure Wilkins was upon it himself in q. Anne's time, perhaps by the countenance of Wake, but was then hindered, being not thought to be a proper person.

Dec. 25. Colonel Valentine Walton, one of the judges of k. Charles the Ist, who fled from justice a little before the restauration, married one of the sisters of Oliver Cromwell, and wrote (as Mr. Jo. Brookland, one of the Theater printers told me yesterday) an History of the Civil Wars, which is in MS. in the hands of some one related to his family at this time, and that many original letters of Oliver Cromwell are in it. Money (five hundred libs.) hath been offered (it seems) for the copy, but 'twill not

be parted with, Valentine Walton having (it seems) ordered it to be kept as a secret, and not to be published, fearing (it may be) lest abundance of his and other's roguery and villany may be from thence discovered. His second wife (it seems) died in a mean sorry condition in Oxford, a°. 1662. in Cat street, according to Mr. Wood, but for my part I never heard her mentioned by any Oxford person whatever, and yet she was buried in St. Marie's church. Mr. Brookland abovesaid told me, his brother John Brookland is the person that gave him an account of this MS.

Dec. 30. On Thursday, Dec. 20 last, sir William Bowyer, of Denham Court, near Uxbridge in Bucks, bart., was married at Radley (by Dr. Thompson, rector of Sunningwell) to Mrs. Anne Stonehouse, a very fine woman, daughter of the late sir John Stonehouse, bart., knight of the shire for Berks.

We have an account from Southampton, that the fine steeple of St. Michael's church, which was rebuilt this summer, was on Sunday morning, Dec. 16 last, broke in pieces by a violent clap of thunder and lightning, and some of the stones thrown fifty yards from the church. We don't hear of much more damage being done; but it was the most violent clap of thunder, accompanied with hailstones of the largest size, known in these parts.

1733-34. *Jan.* 2. Christ Church ten bells being now in very good order, yesterday some select Oxford ringers rung them all for a wager. They were every man of them townsmen, but had received some considerable instructions from Mr. Stone, M.A., a man in orders, and a good ringer himself, fellow of Wadham college. The wager was, that they could not

ring the five thousand and forty changes, quater or cater changes upon them. They were to have six tryals, and if upon the sixth tryal they did not do it, they were to loose. Yesterday they began (being the first tryal) just at twelve o'clock, and finished the whole 27 minutes after 3 o'clock. This is the first time that this number of changes was ever rung in Oxford, the biggest bell at Christ Church falling down, and the ropes breaking at New college, when the Londoners rang at both places lately, otherwise the said Londoners (who rung at each place above two hours, and never made the least fault) would have done it with the greatest ease imaginable. The Oxford ringers yesterday made many mistakes, so that 'twas expected they must have given over several times. I did not hear them till they had been at it about 3 quarters of an hour, but afterwards I heard them quite out till they had done, and I observed fifty-two faults in the ringing, nine of which were very considerable ones. However, take it all together, 'twas excellent ringing, and they may glory of it. The most considerable fault was occasioned by Dr. Gregory, Regius professor of modern history and student of Christ Church, who yesterday broke in upon the ringers, to their great disturbance.

Jan. 7. The castle of Edinburgh was formerly call'd *castrum puellarum*, i. e. the Maiden castle, because, as some say, the kings of the Picts kept their daughters in it while unmarry'd. But those who understand the ancient Scots or Highland language say the words *ma-eden* signify only a castle built upon a hill or rock. This account of the name is just enough.

Jan. 9. Mr. Baker hath sent me an account I received this morning of a Latin Phalaris's Epistles

printed at Oxford in the 297th Olympiad after Christ. Mr. Baker's friend supposes it to be 1484. I take it rather to have been 1485, and even after Hen. VIIth came to the crown. I do not remember to have met with any account of this book before. Theodorick Rood of Cologn is mentioned as the printer, as also Thomas Hunte an Englishman as his partner. Yet Rood aº. 1481 printed at Oxford alone. Mr. Wood does not seem to have seen this book.[1]

Jan. 11. Mr. Baker observes to me, that Maunsell's Catalogue is a very scarce, and yet a very usefull book. This observation is very just. I do not remember to have seen more than one copy, which is that in Bodley, where I used formerly often to consult it. Few of our writers of the affairs of queen Elizabeth have let it pass, provided they have been able to meet with it. It used to be much set by, by Mr. Thomas Rawlinson, as it did likewise by the late bp. Atterbury, and by Mr. John Bagford, as it does now by Mr. John Murray, as well as by the earl of Oxford, to say nothing of others. I must remember to ask Dr. Richard Rawlinson, whether he hath a copy thereof with any improvements?

Jan. 17. Mr. Baker of Cambridge (who is a very good, as well as a very learned man, and is my great friend, though I am unknown in person to him) tells me in his letter of the 16th of last December, that he hath always thought it a happiness to dye in time,

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[1] See Herbert's Ames, iii., 1395, for an account of this most valuable typographical curiosity. I may state, that the copy of the book mentioned by Herbert as in the possession of Mr. Randolph, is now in the library of Corpus Christi college, given by that gentleman.

and says of himself, that he is really affraid of living too long. He is above seventy, as he told me some time since. What occasioned him to speak of the happiness of dying in time was, my telling him that bp. Tanner was pretty well recovered of his late illness, upon which he said he was glad to hear of the bp.'s tolerable degree of health, and yet the bp. having so gross a body, Mr. Baker doubts (and so do I) that the rest of his life will be uncomfortable.

Jan. 20. "Maunsell's Catalogue I have, much im-"prov'd from archbp. Harsnet's copy at Colchester, "and more by my own and a friend's hand. It is a "book I am often using, but I have left it you by will, "and I hope you will not stay for it over long." *So Mr. Baker, in his letter to me from Cambridge, dated Jan. 5th.*[1]

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[1] I regret that I cannot refer the reader to this very desirable copy of one of the most valuable bibliographical works of the period. The book will however be found in the Selden library, as well as in Mr. Douce's collection in the Bodleian. It is now of such rare occurrence, that I may be doing a service by pointing it out to collectors, as well deserving their particular attention. *The first part of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes: which concerneth such matters of diuinitie as haue bin either written in our owne Tongue, or translated out of anie other language: and haue bin published to the glory of God, and edification of the Church of Christ in England. Gathered into alphabet, and such method as it is, by Andrew Maunsell, bookeseller.* Unumquodque propter quid [Windet's device, the pelican, surrounded with two mottoes, "pro lege, rege, et grege," paraphrased on the outer rim, "Love kepyth the lawe, obeyeth the kyng, and is good to the "commen welthe"]. *London, printed by John Windet for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie*, 1595. A thin folio of 124 pages, (the last a blank,) besides the title and six pages containing dedications "to the qveenes most sacred maiestie; "to the reverend diuines and louers of diuine bookes; to the "worshipfull the master, wardens and assistants of the companie

Jan. 23. No book sold better formerly than Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, in which there is great variety of learning, so that it hath been a common-place for filchers. It hath a great many impressions, and the bookseller got an estate by it; but now 'tis disregarded, and a good fair perfect copy (altho' of the 7th impression) may be purchased for one shilling, well bound, which occasion'd a gentleman yesterday (who observ'd how many books, that were topping books formerly, and were greedily bought at great prices, were turn'd to wast paper) to say, that sir Isaac Newton (he believ'd) would also in time be turned to wast paper; an observation which is very likely to prove true.

Roti, the celebrated graver to king Charles II., was so passionate an admirer of the beautiful Mrs. Stuart,

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" of stationers, and to all other printers and booksellers in " generall."

The seconde parte, which concerneth the sciences Mathematicall, as Arithmetick, Geometrie, Astronomie, Astrologie, Musick, the arte of VVarre and Nauigation: and also of Phisick and Surgerie was printed the same year in folio, by James Roberts, for Andrew Maunsell, containing pp. 28, (last page blank,) and, in addition, an address " to the right worshipfull the Professors of " the Sciences Mathematicall, and to the learned Professors of " Phisicke and Surgery," another also to the master, wardens &c. of the company of the stationers &c. (as in the first part,) and a dedication "to the right honourable Robert, Earle of " Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford, Lorde Ferrers of Chartley, " Bourghchier and Louaine, maister of the Queenes maiesties " horse, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and one of " her Highnes most honorable priuie counsell," in all, with title, pp. 6. In the dedication to lord Essex, Maunsell says that " seeing still many excellent bookes written and printed in our " owne tongue, and that many of them after twenty or fortie " yeares printing, are so dispersed out of booke-sellers hands, " that they are not onely scarce to be found, but almost quite " forgotten; I haue thought it worth my poore labour to take " some paynes heerein—to gather a Cathologue in such sort as I " can, of the bookes printed in our owne tongue; which I doe

(afterwards duchess of Richmond,) that on the reverse of the best of our coin he delineated the face of *Britannia* from her picture. And in some medals, where he had more room to display both his art and affection, the similitude of features is said to have been so exact, that every one who knew her grace, at the first view could discover who sat for *Britannia*. Mr. Fenton, in p. CLV of his Notes upon Waller's Poems. In p. CLXIII he hath had one of these medals engrav'd. It hath on the obverse CAROLVS ; A. CAROLO, with k. Charles IIds head, and under it 1665. And on the reverse, QVATVOR. MARIA. VINDICO round *Britannia* (*viz.* the said countess) sitting on a shield, with a laurel in her right hand, and a shield in her left, her left leg naked, and underneath BRITANNIA.

Jan. 28. Mr. Robert Burton, who wrote the Ana-

"hope will be delightsome to all English men that be learned, "or desirous of learning: for hereby they may know, euen in "their studies, what bookes are eyther by our own countrymen "written or translated out of any other language, that those "which desire to set foorth more bookes for the benefit of their "contrey, may see what is already extant vpon any argument." At the back of the title is an excellent woodcut of his noble patron's armorial bearings. All readers must allow the motives of our compiler to have been most sensible and legitimate, and no one, who in these days has occasion to refer to this catalogue, but will confess its merit and great utility, particularly in enabling us very frequently to attribute apparently anonymous works to their actual authors. All will regret the non-appearance of the third and last part, which was to have accompanied the first and second, but was delayed, "finding it so troublesome "to get sight of books, and so tedious to digest into any good "methode." The loss of this third part is the more to be regretted, because it was "to shew what wee haue in our owne "tongue of Gramer, Logick, Rethoricke, Lawe, Historie, Poetrie, "Policie &c. vvhich will for the most part concerne matters of "delight and pleasure."

tomy of Melancholy, was greatly acquainted with Mr. John Rowse, keeper of the Bodleian library, and Mr. Rowse used him very kindly, in furnishing him with such books as he wanted.

Mr. Burton was librarian (when he was student) at Christ Church.

Mr. Burton look'd upon Christ Church library as a very good one.

He complains much in his preface of the sixth ed. of his Anat. of Melancholy of the dull sale of Latin books, but observes that any thing whatsoever would sell in English.

Mr. Burton was one of the most facetious and pleasant companions of that age, but his conversation was very innocent. It was the way then to mix a great deal of Latin in discoursing, at which he was wonderfull ready, (in the manner his book is wrote,) which is now looked upon as pedantry.

Ant. à Wood was a great admirer of Mr. Burton, and of the books he bequeathed to the Bodleian library, a great many of which were little historicall diverting pamphlets, now grown wonderfull scarce, which Mr. Burton used to divert himself with, as he did with other little merry books, of which there are many in his benefaction, one of which is *The History of Tom Thumb.*

Feb. 10. King Charles *the First's vow concerning the retaining Church-lands.* Dated at Oxford, 13 Ap. 1646.

I *A. B.* do here promise, and solemnly vow, in the presence, and for the service, of Almighty God, that if it shall please His Divine Majesty of His infinite goodness to restore me to my just kingly rights, and to re-establish me in my throne, I will wholly give back to His church all those impropriations which are now held

by the crown; and what lands soever I now do, or should enjoy, which have been taken away, either from any episcopal see, or any cathedral, or collegiate church, from any abbey, or other religious house. I likewise promise for hereafter to hold them from the church, under such reasonable fines and rents as shall be set down by some conscientious persons, whom I promise to choose with all uprightness of heart, to direct me in this particular. And I most humbly beseech God to accept of this my vow, and to bless me in the designs I have now in hand, through *Jesus Christ* our Lord. *Amen.*

CHARLES R.
Oxford 13 Ap. 1646.

Andrew Borde was born at Boord's hill in Holmes Dayle in Sussex, and not (as seemed to Mr. Wood, Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 73, ed. 2d) at Pevensey or Pensey. So we learn from his Peregrination, p. 14, MS. penes me.

Feb. 11. Mr. Edward Wells corresponded with Robert Nelson, esq. The last letter the Dr. said he had the happiness to receive from him was dated Oct. 12, 1714; Mr. Nelson falling ill presently after. Mr. Nelson was a pious good man, and a non-juror till the death of Dr. Lloyd bp. of Norwich, when with Mr. Dodwell and several others he struck in with the complyers, and acknowledged those to be the orthodox true bps. that they had looked upon as schismatical before. But Dr. Hickes and others continued unshaken, maintaining that case was still the same, the succession being continued by the care the orthodox bps. had taken of consecrations, and k. James IIds son being the true king, and insisting upon the same rights his father and ancestors had. Mr. Nelson was not much wondered at by Dr. Hickes and his

friends for acting thus, since Mr. Nelson had all along spoke generally more honourably of the complyers than of the sufferers, and had written the life of bp. Bull, that was one of those that always did comply, notwithstanding he were undoubtedly a very great man.

Feb. 14. The compiler of the Antiquities of Norfolk, that bp. Tanner told me of, I understand by Mr. Baker (in his letter of Febr. 5, 1733) is one Mr. Francis Blomfield, Art. Bac. of Caius college, and rector or vicar of a small living in that county, a young man, but has a genius for antiquities, and Mr. Baker believes he will perform well: but printing in parts, tho' he sent Mr. Baker his proposals, he could not encourage his design, as he otherwise inclined to do.

Feb. 15. Before the building of Magd. coll. Oxon. there used to be a great multitude of fullers and weavers in Holywell parish.

The rudera or ruines of south St. Michael's church Oxford were to be seen in Mr. Miles Wyndesore's time.

It appears, according to Miles Windsore, that the following churches were formerly in Oxford, of which there is nothing now.

1. South St. Miles: there were ruines there in Miles Windsore's time: 2. St. Edwards: 3. St. Mildred's: 4. St. George's: 5. St. Marie Osney: 6. The Augustin Friers church: 7. The White Friers church: it had a very high spire, built of pix and *bitumen* very strongly, which when it was demolished, the noise of the fall was so great, that it terrified the whole city: 8. The Grey Friers church: 9. The Black Friers church: 10. Rewley church: 11. Glocester church:

12. Stockwell church: 13. North St. John's church, where New coll. and Hart hall is, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist: 14. St. Botulph's: 15. St. Olave's.

Feb. 19. The late Lawrence Echard, M.A. archdeacon of Stowe, and chaplain to William [Wake] lord archbishop of Canterbury, among other things wrote and published *The History of the Revolution and the establishment of England in the year* 1688, 8vo. Tho' it be vile enough, shewing that Mr. Echard did it to get preferment, and to ingratiate himself, yet it withall is a sufficient proof of the villanies used to king James II. and his queen and son, in which villanies the late Dr. Gilbert Burnet was one of the chief. After they had drove the king out of his dominions, yea even before he was gone, they voted that he had abdicated his crown, whereas all he did was by force, as appear'd throughout. Abdication is a voluntary act, but the king was so far from resigning, that he insisted upon his rights to the last, and even in Ireland appear'd against his rebellious subjects with sword in hand, when his son-in-law William prince of Orange, *Angliæ Usufructuarius*, (as Camden stiles a former usurper king Stephen, p. 186 ed. 8vo.) fought against him, and drove him out of Ireland, and would have shot him if he could. From this very piece of Echard, notwithstanding the author was a thorough paced republican, the monstrous ambition of the prince of Orange is highly evident, as well as his crafty knavery, and even such as countenanc'd him were plainly rebells; and whatever fair pretences may be alleged on their behalf, yet 'twill never be accounted for cleerly any otherwise than by acknowledging that it was a rebellion, (at least in those who violated their

oaths to king James.) what however few are willing to own, tho' they think, without doubt, that 'twas so, in their hearts.

The first of Nov. 1688 was a Thursday, yet Echard, p. 158, makes the next day, which was Friday, to be Nov. 3d, and yet, p. 159, calls Sunday, (as it certainly was) the 4th. The said Sunday was the prince of Orange's birthday, he being born Nov. 4, 1650, and 'twas that day he really landed, (notwithstanding what Echard and others say to the contrary,) tho' it was ordered not to be observed till (as it hath been observed ever since on) the 5th of Nov., which was then a Monday, for fear it should be forgot unless joyned with the day of observing the Gunpowder Treason, an artifice that many honest men now frequently talk of and abhor.

Feb. 20. Notwithstanding what is said above, since, without doubt, many good men were drawn into the revolution, and took oaths to the prince and princess of Orange, notwithstanding those they had taken before to k. James, I would not be so hard upon them as to brand them for rogues and villains, but would think rather very favourably of them, especially since they gave very good reasons for their proceedings. Much less would I brand those that took oaths that could not be said to thwart what they had done before, since they were not bound by former oaths, having never taken any; and there is the greater reason to think very well of many of these for this very reason, because, tho' they took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, yet they refused to take the oath of abjuration, which was afterwards imposed, and they used to say that they took the oath of allegiance in that sense only, (a sense indeed, which divers of Wm.'s

chief friends said 'twas to be taken in, and Wm. himself did not gainsay,) that they would live peaceably and quietly. There is one thing here must not be passed over, (what even Mr. Echard also observes,) that tho' the prince of Orange promised, when things were a little settled, to have the legitimacy of the birth of the prince of Wales examined into, and set in a clear light in the parliament, yet when once he and his princess were declared king and queen, and k. James turned out, the matter was quite dropt, he being quite afraid to have it canvass'd, well knowing, as his princess likewise did, that he was undoubtedly k. James's son, and born of the body of the queen. Nor is there any body that since that time hardly doubts of it.[1]

Feb. 21. Last week the organist's house (commonly called *the Musick School House*) on the north side of Magd. coll. at a little distance from the college, just by the water side, being on the west side of the water, was pulled down, on account of the new additional part that is now erecting of the college.

Feb. 22. There were formerly 7 spires in Oxford, *viz.* St. Marie's, All Hallows, St. Frideswydes, St. Mary Osney, Ruly, the White Fryers, and the Black Fryers.

There are now in Oxford 4 spires, *viz.* St. Marie's, All Hallows, St. Frideswydes, and St. Aldate's.

Osney spire might be seen 15 or 16 miles off, and

[1] March 13. Mr. Echard (who wrote the History of England) died at Lincoln in August or Septr. 1729, (at his visitation as archdeacon of Stow,) and I presume was bury'd there. So Mr. Baker from Cambridge, March 5, 1733. [Chalmers gives the date as 1730, and states that he was buried at Lincoln without any memorial.]

in it was a most charming tuneable peal of bells, for the sake of which abundance of strangers used to come to Oxford.

Feb. 26. Mr. Ballard in his rambles lately met with an original picture of Edwin Sandys, archbp. of York, which discovers him to have been a man of a very reverend and venerable aspect, his hair of a light brown, grey ey'd, ruddy of complexion, &c.

Feb. 28. The prince of Orange having left Bath, and been at Bristol and Marlborough, he lay at Newbury on Tuesday night last, Feb. 26, and yesterday being Ash Wednesday, at half an hour after five a clock in the afternoon he came to Oxford, and a great entertainment was made for him at Christ Church, where he lay last night, there being great ringing of bells and illuminations all over the town upon that occasion.

March 1. Yesterday morning the prince of Orange was at Christ Church prayers at ten clock in the morning, which done, he went to Woodstock, and return'd at half hour after four in the afternoon, and went to the Council Chamber of the city, where a short speech was made to him by the Recorder, and so he went to his lodgings at Christ Church, where was an entertainment for him, and there he lay all night. There were illuminations again that night all over Oxford, and great ringing of bells.

March 2. Yesterday morning at ten clock the prince of Orange was created Dr. of Civil Law in a convocation held in the Theatre, at which (as I have been told, for I never wagg'd out all the while he was here to see him, tho' I walk'd yesterday into the

country) was a prodigious concourse of people, as there hath indeed been such a concourse all the time he was at Oxford. After this he went to see the Library, Museum, All Souls, Queen's, University, and New colleges, and so about three clock went with the Vice-Chancellour Dr. Holmes to dinner at St. John's college, and in the evening return'd to his lodgings at Christ Church. The illuminations every where last night (it being also queen Carolina's birthday) were at least twice as many as they had been before. The prince was created Dr. after the same manner as the old prince of Orange (afterwards k. of England) was in 1670, of which Mr. Wood hath given an account in the IId. vol. of his Athenæ and Fasti Oxon., but notwithstanding this amazing rejoicing yesterday, the ringing was not so much as 'twas the day before.

March 3. Yesterday morning the prince of Orange between eight and nine clock left Oxford, going over Magdalen college bridge, and so going Henley road by Dorchester. Dr. Holmes, Vice-Chancellour of the university, thinks of getting great favour at court by inviting the prince hither, and by showing such profound reverence to him. 'Tis observ'd, however, that tho' there was such a conflux of people at Oxford and at the Theater, upon this occasion, there were no persons of distinction that came to shew their respects out of the country.

March 10. What we commonly say as merry as a grig, perhaps should be as merry as a Greek. Levium Græcorum mentio apud antiquos scriptores. Et quidem ipse Tullius in oratione pro L. Flacco levitatem Græcorum propriam esse monuit.

On the 7th inst. ld. Oxford sent me the Chronicle

of *John Bever*[1]. He lends it me at my request, and says he will lend me any book he hath, and wonders I will not go to London and see my friends, and see what MSS. and papers are there, and in other libraries, that are worth printing.

I could give several reasons for my not going either to London or other places, which however I did not trouble his lordship with. Among others, 'tis probable I might receive a much better welcome than I deserve, or is suitable to one that so much desires and seeks a private humble life, without the least pomp or grandeur.

I received the said MS. yesterday, being the 9th. There are other things in the MS. (which is in folio) besides Bever that are worth taking notice of, *viz.* (1) Dares Phrygius. (2) Martinus Polonus's Chronicle. (3) John Merelynch monk of Glastonbury's Additions to Martinus Polonus. In the Martinus is the ridiculous. fabulous story (for such it is certainly) about a woman pope, tho' other very good MSS. (in that respect peferable to this) want it, as Dr. Cave hath observed.

March 15. The prints tell us, that on Ash-Wednesday, as his highness the prince of Orange was going from Newbury to Abbington, (in order to see Oxford) and the road lying through a lane, almost impassable for a coach, and very dangerous, a wealthy farmer, whose estate lay contiguous, threw down the hedges, and opened a way for his highness to pass

[1] This was the last MS. that Hearne transcribed with a view to publication, and he was busily engaged on the work at the time of his decease. See Appendix No. 1. The MS. as fitted for the press, will be found in the Bodleian MS. Rawl. B. 185.

through his grounds; which the prince being acquainted with, was pleased to stop; whereupon the farmer came up to the coach side, and acquainted his highness, "That he had now received the most "desired honour of his life, in being able to contri-"bute to the safety of a prince of the House of Orange; "that his father had the like honour, when the im-"mortal king William, the glorious deliverer of these "kingdoms, passed that way; and that the sole thing "he had now to desire of Providence was, that his "son and descendants to the latest ages might have "opportunities to testify their gratitude, by the like "zeal to future princes of that illustrious family."

The circumstance of the farmer's pulling up the hedges I am assured is very true, and I hear 'twas one Colton, a sorry puritan of Milton, and that the lane is Milton lane, the public road, and might have been passed well enough, as it commonly is, only this fellow had a mind to shew his zeal, as multitudes else shew their zeal every day to the prince.

Last night were great illuminations all over Oxford, and ringing of bells for the marriage of the prince of Orange with the princess Anne, stiled the Princess Royal of England, which was celebrated at London with the greatest pomp and splendour last night. He was born Sept. 1, 1711, O. S., and she was born Oct. 22, 1709.

Mar. 16. Mr. El. Fenton, who put out the late edition of Waller's Poems, was of Jesus college in the university of Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bach. of Arts, proceeded Mr. at Trin. Hall, where he had Mr. Trumbull (son of the late sir Wm. Trumbull) under his private care, with whom he liv'd and dy'd,

and whom he left executor, who gave him the following monument and inscription:

To the Memory of
Elijah Fenton
of Shelton in Staffordshire, who
dyed at Easthampstead, Anno 1730, aged
Forty-seaven years; In Honour of his great
Integrity and learning, William Trumbull, Esq.
erected this Monument.

This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
May truly say—Here lies an honest man;
A Poet, blest beyond the Poet's fate,
Whom Heaven kept sacred from the proud and great;
Foe to loud praise, and Friend to learned ease,
Content with science, in the Vale of Peace.
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear:
From Nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd Heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd.

A. Pope.

This epitaph (saith Mr. Baker, who sent it me in his letter from Cambridge of Feb. 19, 1733) contains Mr. Fenton's true character: it was compos'd by Mr. Pope, his entire friend; and yet they were two men of very different tempers, such as will want no further explaining to you.

Mar. 19. Learning is sunk so very low, that I am most certainly inform'd, that nothing is now hardly read but Burnett's romance or libel, call'd by him *The History of his Own Times.* 'Tis read by men, women, and children. Indeed it is the common table-book for ladies as well as gentlemen, especially such as are friends to the revolution scheme.

Mar. 21. I hear of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* carrying on. Mr. Baker can tell whether it be so or not. I have been told the undertaker finds fault with Mr. Wood, with respect to the incorporations at Oxford from Cambridge.

Mar. 22. King George the IId. (as he is styled) and his wife q. Carolina (as she is call'd) and other courtiers, are very much displeas'd that the prince of Orange met with such a fine handsome reception at Oxford.

Mar. 23. "I take it, that Dr. Nathaniel Johnston, "who wrote the booke [of the King's Visitatorial "Power] you mention, dyed long since, and that his "son (Dr. also) has his MSS. which he valued at "£500. They were some time in an old bookseller's "hand of York (now dead), in order to try if he could "get sufficient subscriptions to raise that summe from "the gentlemen of York; but it did not succeed, and "they were sent back to him in the south somewhere, "but I have forgot the place, but will certainly satisfy "you from a nephew of the old man, who has a living "at Beverley, within ten miles of this place: he's a "hearty facetious companion. The old Dr. was cer-"tainly a non-juror, and his son, now living (as I "believe), is also a non-juror; I knew and have often "seen the old Dr.'s brother, who was prior of the "English Benedictins at Paris when I was there. He "fled out of England at the assassination plot, and a "reward was offered by k. Wm. to apprehend him, "but he kept out of the way, and dyed at Paris. "The parson in my neighbourhood has had several "letters from him, mildly exhorting him to be of the "old religion, telling him that there were but few "things that kept them separate. This good little

" monk was no writer, tho' long a superiour: he was " a pleasant good natured man." *Mr. Constable.*

April 1. As for great and humble Mr. Woodhead's Life, it is entirely at a stand, and it will be hard to write his life, partly because few or none now can give any particulars of it, nor could any know his private exemplar, and penitential life, which he purposely hid from the world, to be more united to his God and Saviour. Mr. Constable (from whom I had this) hath met with some letters, writ in his own hand to a friend of his, a Dr. of Physick, who became catholic much at the same time as Mr. Woodhead. There are only three or four letters of the Dr.'s but they sufficiently shew he was a learned man. The dates to both their letters was only for the month, and not the year, but there was one letter of dean Cressy's, which was in the bundle, dated as to the year, which was 1651. So Mr. Constable supposes the rest were writ in the same year, especially since the matter seems to confirm this conjecture. Mr. Constable would give an hundred libs. he had all his letters, writ as these are. They would conduce much to the making out his life, and shew the honest heart of that humble learned man. Mr. Constable will go, if he can, this summer, to learn what he can in the country where he was born.

Camden hath several conjectures about the reason of the name of London. I take it to be nothing but Longdon or Longtown.

Apr. 2. Mr. Constable, in the postscript to his letter of Febr. 17, 1733-4, tells me some of Mr. Woodhead's letters were writ in characters or short-hand,

and that he had a great and long trouble in making them entirely out. He seems (saith he) very cautious and timorous, least he should be discovered to alter his sentiments as to religion, and charges Dr. Welby, his friend, to whom all the letters are, to burn his letters, and tell nobody his sentiments. Dr. Welby is stonte, and tells him he thinks it's necessary they should declare themselves, but poor Mr. Woodhead is quite against it; one reason is, that he and the Dr. (he says) might doe more good undiscovered: he says also that he should be ruin'd for ever if he declared himself openly.

April 5. Mr. Richd. Clements of Oxon., bookseller, told me yesterday, that Dr. Holmes, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, had desired him not to sell nor disperse any of the copies that should be offered to him of Mr. Gole of Witney's case, with relation to Dr. Hudson's daughter, and the like request he hath made to other booksellers in Oxford. This the Vice-Chancellor hath done at the desire of sir John Boys, whose son is married to the said daughter of Dr. Hudson. This makes people believe that Mr. Gole hath more right on his side than some have suggested, and that sir John hath not acted so justly as he ought in the case, especially too since he gave 200 libs. to Mr. Gole not to stir in the matter, which however Gole did, tho' it was (contrary to what was expected at London) given against him.

April 6. Mr. George Ballard hath lately read over the 1st vol. of Wood's Athenæ, with much pleasure and satisfaction. He wishes Nicholson had used the same diligence in his "English Historical Library," and that he had given us catalogues of every author's

works. But in this I cannot agree with Mr. Ballard; the bp.'s design being only to point out what relates to our English history, in which what he hath done is very usefull, tho' far from being a perfect work, there being strange blunders in it, and abundance of defects or omissions.

April 8. Mr. West has got possession of the copper-plate of Hans Holbein's Dance of Death, etch'd by Hollar.

April 9. Burnet's second romance (so his History of his Own Time is justly stiled) was published about 7 weeks since. It comes down to the treaty of Utrecht, and by what I hear from several, (for I have not read it myself,) is much of a piece with the former, tho' others say, there is less scandal in it. It is said, the political characters were given him by the author of a book, which I have formerly mention'd, now in the catalogue that is printed of Tho. Rawlinson's MSS. But it seems the MS. of that book was imperfect, and there is a perfect one in Rawlinson's collection. But whether Burnett hath these characters from that book, I leave to such as will think it worth while to compare both. Burnett must have been the greatest of villains, in writing such libells or romances, in order to poison present and future ages. For tho' honest wise men will rightly judge of such performances, and be by no means byass'd by them, yet they bear no proportion to others, who will be sway'd by such books, and will greedily imbibe the principles in them, and instill them in their children and dependents.

April 11. They write from Bristol, of the 30th past,

[being Sat.,] that the Tuesday before [being March 26] died the reverend Mr. [Edward] Biss, minister of St. George, who in the late reign [of George I.] fell under displeasure of the government, for preaching a seditious and treasonable sermon, for which he stood in the pillory, had a long imprisonment, and was silenced from preaching.—*Northampton Mercury for Mond. Apr.* 8, 1734.

NB. The said Mr. Bisse was a battler of Edmund hall in Oxford, being about a year my junior, where he took the degree of Bach. of Arts and left the hall, but after some years he came with his wife to Oxford again, and as a member of that hall took the degree of M.A. on May 10, 1710, at what time his wife lay in in Oxford. Soon after he had taken his Master of Arts degree, he left Oxford quite, and the next news I heard of him was the sermon he preach'd, for which he suffered. When he was of Edm. hall he was called crazed or mad Bisse, and oftentimes proud Bisse, by which names he was very properly called, being indeed a very haughty, crazed, poor wretch, deserving pity rather than the pillory, only those that did it, did it purely out of spight to the clergy. Had they ordered his friends to confine him, they had done well, for indeed he was not fit to preach.

Apr. 12. Being yesterday walking between Ferry Hinksey and Botley in Berks, farmer Kirby of Ferry Hinksey told me, that at Oddington near Islip in Oxfordshire, what in other places is called *a yard land,* they call *a noble of land,* saying such a parcel of ground consists of so many nobles of land instead of so many yards-land. This farmer Kirby lived three or four years since at Oddington. He married

his wife from Hinksey, and 'tis that that makes him live there.

Apr. 16. Mr. Pope had the main of his information about Mr. Kirle, commonly call'd *the man of Ross*, (whom he characterizeth in his poem of the Use of Riches) from Jacob Tonson the bookseller, who hath purchased an estate of about a thousand a year, and lives in Herefordshire, a man that is a great snivelling, poor-spirited whigg, and good for nothing that I know of. Mr. Brome tells me in his letter from Ewithington on Nov. 23d, 1733, that he does not think the truth is strained in any particulars of the character, except it be in his being founder of the church and spire of Ross, for had he lived backward the years of Johannes de temporibus, he could have been born early enough to have been so, but he was a great benefactor: and at the recasting of the bells gave a tenor, a large bell. Neither does Mr. Brome find he was founder of any hospital, and he thinks his knowledge in medicine extended no farther than kitchen physick, of which he was very liberal, and might thereby preserve many lives. To enable him to perform these extraordinary benefactions, he had a wood, which perhaps once in about fifteen years might bring him in between a 1000 and 1500 lbs. I will say of him with Petrarch—

> O fortunato, che si chiara tromba
> Trovasti, et chi di te si alto scrisse.

April 18. Yesterday Mr. Matthew Gibson, minister of Abbey Dore in Herefordshire, just called upon me. I ask'd him whether he knew Mr. Kirle, commonly call'd *the man of Ross*. He said he did

very well, and that his (Mr. Matthew Gibson's) wife is his near relation; I think he said he was her uncle.

I told him, the said *man of Ross* was an extraordinary charitable generous man, and did much good. He said he did do a great deal of good, but that 'twas all out of vanity and ostentation, being the vainest man living, and that he always hated his relations, and would never look upon, or do any thing for them, tho' many of them were very poor.

I know not what credit to give to Mr. Gibson in that account, especially since this same Gibson hath more than once, in my presence, spoke inveterately against that good honest man Dr. Adam Ottley, late bp. of St. David's. Besides, this Gibson is a crazed man, and withall stingy, tho' he be rich, and hath no child by his wife.

April 30. Just printed and published, *A practical Grammar of the Greek Tongue.* 'Tis in English, the author anonymous. He had before printed and published "A Practical Latin Grammar:" both are in 8vo.; the Latin one I have not run over, but have just perused the Greek one, which is dedicated to the hon^ble^. John Scrope, esq. This Scrope is a great whig, and was member of parliament for Bristol (when this Greek grammar came out) in the parliament that is just dissolved. He was a zealous man, and voted for the excise bill. Whoever the author be, he is a forward conceited fellow, and endeavours to bring new fangled ways of teaching into vogue. He would have Greek learned before Latin, and that children and youth should learn grammatical rules in English, not in Latin. Yet his rules are so hard, as that it is impossible for children and youth to understand them without

understanding Latin. I was soon weary of him, he is so whiggish, as even to put and recommend Dr. Clarke (who put out a piece of Homer) both in his index (for there is an index to this grammar) and in the book. For my part, I think that should youth follow Clarke, they would be heterodox both in divinity and grammar. Clarke, 'tis well known, (and it hath been often proved,) was heterodox in divinity, and I have no better opinion (at least since he is recommended by this anonymous) for his grammatical skill, especially since his Homer is stolen from Barnes's edition. Mr. Barnes hath grammatical notes all along, such as Dr. Rob. Friend used to make his boys read at Westminster school, which have been stolen by Dr. Clarke, and used as his own, and 'tis these that anonymous recommends as curious, without taking notice of Mr. Barnes. the best skill'd in poetical Greek of any man in the world, stiling Dr. Clarke "the accurate and most learned "Dr. Clarke." He transcribes whole Latin passages from his beloved Clarke. He writes asperate instead of aspirate, purely because of a *lenis* and *asper*, but though *asper* the adjective be proper, yet *aspero* is not so, but *aspiro*. But since he is for English, he should have express'd every thing, even *lenis*, *asper*, &c. in English. I never knew such English performances as this grammar do good. and I am therefore far from expecting it from this, no more than ever I found or heard of any good service that English logicks have done.

May 2. Yesterday an attempt was made upon New college bells of 6876 changes. They began a quarter before ten in the morning, and rang very well till four minutes after twelve, when Mr. Brick-

land, a schoolmaster of St. Michael's parish, who rang the fifth bell, missing a stroke, it put a stop to the whole, so that they presently set them, and so sunk the peal, which is pity, for 'twas really very true ringing, excepting five faults, which I observ'd (for I heard all the time, tho' 'twas very wet all the while) in that part of the Parks which is on the east side of Wadham college, where I was very private; one of which five faults was the treble, that was rung by Mr. Richard Hearne, and the other four were faults committed by the abovesaid Mr. Brickland, who 'twas feared by several beforehand would not fully perform his part, but they took him now, because Mr. Broughton (who otherwise should have rang) was out of town, attending as barber in a progress of Magd. coll. Excepting this Broughton and Mr. George, the ringers were all the same with those mentioned under Jan. 24 last. Mr. George's hands (he is above fifty years old) being not quite recovered of some blisters he received the last ringing on April 15 last, Mr. Nash, a cabinetmaker, (who came from London, but now lives in Oxford,) who is an excellent ringer, supply'd his place, and rang the 3d bell, so they were as follows:

Mr. Hearne the 1st or treble.
Mr. Vicars the 2d.
Mr. Nash the 3d.
Mr. Terry the 4th.
Mr. Brickland the 5th.
Mr. Yate the 6th[1].
Mr. Smith the 7th.
Mr. Barnes the 8th.
Mr. Lloyd the 9th.
Mr. Benwell the 10th or tenor.

When I mention'd afterwards my observations to ye said Mr. Smith, he told me, that tho' he rung

[1] Mr. Yate before rang the 5th, and then the sixth was rung by Mr. Broughton, in whose room Mr. Brickland was now taken.

himself, yet he minded the faults also himself. Upon which I asked him how many there were? He said three before that which stopp'd them. I told him there were just five before that, at which he admired my niceness.

They rang in the said two hours and nineteen minutes 3475 changes, which wanted 3401 of the number proposed.

May 6. Bp. Burnet has (as Mr. Baker observes to me by letter of Apr. 28 last from Cambr.) somewhere accounted for that Treatise of Polygamy &c., (i.e. his two cases of polygamy and divorce,) and (as far as he remembers) disowns it, in the dress and manner it now goes abroad. "No man" (saith Mr. Baker) "ever had more enemies, or has been more "despitefully treated: I wish you could find time to "read his life, wrote by his son, which has given me "more entertainment than his History has done."

Notwithstanding this, I am pretty sure of the genuineness of the two cases. I have them in MSS., and they are sad wretched vile stuff. I am also pretty well assured they were in the MS. of his History (that libell) of his Own Times, however left out by his son Thomas, author of his Life, who when young at Oxford bore the same character for modesty, probity and veracity with his father.

May 8. In the *Most excellent Way of hearing Mass*, printed a°. 1687, 12°. are many curious things fit for protestants to observe, without regard to the superstitious errors.

May 12. On Thursday last, being the 9th of May, St. Mary's (Oxford) weather-cock fell down, as the

great bell was ringing at 9 o'clock in the morning for a congregation. It had been loose for some time. The cock fell upon the church, the tail into the church-yard. Upon the tail was fastened a piece of lead, on which this inscription:

THOMAS BOWMAN THOMAS ADAMS	CHURCH WARDENS
GEORGE WEST	ELECT CHURCH WARDEN

THIS STEEPLE WAS REPAIRED
AN. DOM. 1669.

Upon the cock was also an inscription, but, excepting here and there a letter, defac'd, yet so as, perhaps, with pains the traces might be explained.

I was told the repair of the steeple cost about 53 libs.

Between 20 and 30 years since, I think nearer 30 years agoe, the said steeple was new pointed by a man, who was in many parts of England on the same account. He at that time took down the weather-cock, and 'twas mended, and afterwards he fixed it again.

I afterwards heard, that that man was killed from some steeple he was pointing, the rope breaking which drew him up in the bucket or frame prepared for him.

The oldest church rate for St. Marie's is of the year 1509.

Richard Fitz James, bp. of London, repaired the said church of St. Marie's. He became bp. of London anno 1506. He bestowed much money in the said repair. He died a°. 1521. He was 1st bp. of Rochester, being consecrated a°. 1496, translated thence to Chichester, a°. 1504, and thence to London Aug. 2, 1506. Godwin Ed. Engl. p. 203. It is commonly said that he repaired St. Marie's in Hen. 7th's time.

May 17. Mr. Theobalds (Mr. Baker tells me) is a very genteel man, and has show'd himself a scholar in his Shakespeare, which I just run over, and might (were it not quite out of my way) have made observations. I noted, however, that he had taken too great liberty. I wish rather he had follow'd the first editions very exactly, be they faulty or not. Shakespeare wanted learning. He was guilty of pseudo-graphy, sometimes perhaps designedly. He (Mr. Theobalds) is too bold in bringing his own conjectures into the text, which (it may be) will lay him too open to his adversaries, and make them say Shakespeare wants as much to be restored as ever, and that his edition is not of much greater authority than that of Mr. Pope, who is much inferior to Mr. Theobalds in learning. Mr. Theobalds hath all along, very often justly enough, discovered and reflected upon Mr. Pope's defects, which will, without doubt, nettle Mr. Pope, who, however, may thank himself, he having in his Dunciad (a scurrilous piece against many of the greatest men of the age) treated Mr. Theobalds in a very barbarous manner, for which Mr. Pope is much blamed. Mr. Theobalds was not of the university of Cambridge, nor, I presume, of any. He wrote a play before he was nineteen years of age, and has since translated several from the Greek.[1] He had a very able schoolmaster, Mr. Ellis of our university, and some while of the university of Cambridge, under whom he was well grounded.

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[1] These translations were highly esteemed by the late eminent scholar and judicious critic, Richard Porson, as I well remember hearing from his friend and admirer, my old schoolmaster, the rev. Thomas Kidd, then one of the ushers at Merchant Taylors' school. They were published at intervals, and copies are peculiarly scarce. I do not believe any one of them

May 21. I begin to think that Borde[1] was author of the *History of Tom Thumb.* It relates to some dwarf, and he is reported to have been king Edgar's dwarf, but we want history for it, and I fear the author Borde (or whoever he was) had only tradition, the original being perhaps lost before Hen. VIIIth's time.

May 22. What makes me think *Tom Thumb* is founded upon history, is the method of those times of turning true history into little pretty stories, of which we have many instances, one of which is Guy of Warwick, which, however corrupted and blended with fabulous accounts, is however in the main very true, as may appear from Girardus Cornubiensis that I printed at the end of *The Chronicle of Dunstaple.*

May 23. Yesterday in the forenoon I accidentally

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will be found on the shelves of the Bodleian, rich as it is in every species of dramatic poetry. I subjoin a list that may be useful: they are all in 12°, and should each have a plate.

1. *Electra: a tragedy, from Sophocles, with notes.* London, for Bernard Lintott—1714. Dedicated to Addison.

2. *The Clouds: a comedy, from Aristophanes.* London, for Jonas Brown—1715. Dedicated to John Glanville, esq.

3. *Plutus; or the World's Idol: a comedy, from Aristophanes.* London, for Jonas Browne—1715. Dedicated to John duke of Argyle.

4. *Oedipus, King of Thebes: a tragedy from Sophocles, with notes.* London, for Bernard Lintott—1715. Dedicated to the earl of Rockingham.

Similar in size and appearance, with a plate, and London, printed for Bernard Lintott, is *Ajax of Sophocles: from the Greek, with notes.* This was however translated by a Mr. Jackson, and revised by Rowe.

[1] Of Borde, in addition to the usnal sources of information, see a good account in the Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. 6, (1853) p. 204.

saw, and exchanged a very few words with, an old schoolfellow, Mr. Samuel Cherry, whom I had not seen for many years, never since queen Anne's time, when I saw him in the Bodleian Gallery, at which time he was an ensign. He told me he was still a souldier, being now a lieutenant, and came yesterday from Bister to see somebody at Oxford. He is the elder brother of my late friend Mr. Thomas Cherry, who died in 1706, whom I have mentioned in Leland's Itinerary. But he is nothing near so personable a man as his said brother. I went to school with both of them at Bray in Berks. Their uncle was Wm. Cherry, esq. father of my best friend Mr. Francis Cherry. I should have been glad to have had a pretty deal of conversation with this Mr. Sam. Cherry, had a convenient opportunity offered, that we might have been private, and had not he been of the Georgian strain, as without doubt he is, being an officer in George's army.

May 26. Dr. Thomas Parnell was archdeacon of Clogher in Ireland. He was a very ingenious man. His poems were published by Mr. Pope. He took at last to immoderate drinking of mild ale, which kill'd him when he was hardly 40. 'Tis said he translated Homer's Iliad into English in excellent prose, and that Mr. Pope afterwards put it into verse, and that this is what goes for Mr. Pope's translation of the Iliad, that he (Mr. Pope) understands little or nothing of the original.

May 27. "A Critical Review of the Public Buildings, Statues and Ornaments in and about London and Westminster. To which is prefix'd the dimensions of St. Peter's Church at Rome, and St. Paul's

Cathedral at London." London, 1734, 8vo. Price one shilling and sixpence.

The author, whoever he is, is an ill-natured, conceited, censorious, prophane pedant. 'Tis dedicated to the earl of Burlington, whom he makes to be the only true judge of building. He undertook this book, to be sure, out of spleen, and with a design that buildings should be pulled down, that others may be put up in their stead by such as he, who aim at wealth. I like what he says of king James IId's statue in brass at Whitehall, (pag. 46); *viz.* the attitude is fine, the manner free and easy, the execution finish'd and perfect, and ye expression in ye face inimitable: it explains ye very soul of that unhappy monarch, and it is therefore as valuable as if it commemorated the features and form of a hero.

May 28. P. 64 of the abovementioned "Critical Review" he makes sir Godfrey Kneller's tomb in Westm. Abbey wretched, tho' the monument was designed by sir Godfrey himself, and executed by Rysbrack, and is so far from answering the idea we might conceive of it from two such great names, that it hardly excites common attention or curiosity, unless to read the epitaph, which is exactly of a piece with the tomb, and as unworthy of Mr. Pope's genius, as the design of that is of Kneller's pencil.

Ib. p. 74. The plainness and simplicity of Dr. [John Friend's] bust [in Westm. Abbey] pleases me much; and if his epitaph had been in the same gout, it would have been at least as high a compliment both to the scholar and physician.

Ib. p. 75. By the way, I cannot overlook the droll figure, lately set up [in Westm. Abbey] at the charge of a noble peer [lord Oxford] to the memory of [Dr.]

Grabe the commentator : he is elevated on a high sort of a funeral chest, with a lamp by his side and a pen in his hand, to represent, I suppose, his unwearied application to study in his life-time; but then the ridiculous height of the statue, the clumsiness of the attitude, and the odness of the employ, never fail to excite laughter in all who behold them: in short, he looks like a boy on a high joint-stool, kicking his heels about, and afraid of tumbling every moment.

Ib. p. 77. I am always much surpris'd to see [in Westm. Abbey] so wretched a thing as that erected to the memory of Mr. [John] Phillips, inscrib'd with the name of Harcourt. One would have naturally imagined that whoever aim'd at publick ornament would endeavour at something like elegance too; one would have expected it in a more eminent degree from such a name as this: but on the contrary, nothing is more opposite, nothing can be more contemptible: it is even a burlesque upon monuments, and instead of doing honour to the founder, or the person 'tis consecrated to, indicates very strongly that either one had not merit enough to deserve a better, or the other had not spirit and taste enough to do it justice.

May 29. Mr. Alexander Pope, who is look'd upon as one of the most cursed ill-natured proud fellows in the world, was however very kind and dutifull to his mother, who hath not been dead long.

June 1. Mr. Wood reflects (by the advice of some of his popish correspondents) too severely upon bp. *Ponet* and *Bale,* for what they say of Dr. Andrew Boorde's lewdness. One that was no bishop, Will. Harrison, in his Description of England before Hol-

linshead, p. 172, calls this Dr. Boorde "a lewde popish "hypocrite, and an ungratious priest." He was a priest, being reckoned among the Charterhouse monks, who were such when they made their submission, as may be seen in Rymer, vol. xiv. p. 492. So bp. Tanner; *viz.* in epta ad me dat. ex Æde X^{ti} Maii 29, 1734.

But I must needs say, that I think Boorde was a virtuous man, and did not deserve the character of being lewd, notwithstanding that two or three have said to the contrary: Bale's ill-nature and rancour are well enough known, and I think Mr. Wood's remark is just enough.

June 3. Having sent some very cursory notes, relating to Mr. Theobald's Shakespeare, to Mr. Baker of Cambridge, in his letter of May 26th 1734, from Cambridge to me he writes thus:

"You have show'd yourself a true critic upon Mr. "Th., and a very candid censurer of his adversary, "[Mr. Alexander Pope,] for which I cannot blame "you, for it is very Christian to be forgiving. I must "confess, that I, tho' less concern'd, had some indig-"nation, and, for that reason partly, became a sub-"scriber. I wish Mr. Th. had been known to you; "I know of none that could have done him better "service, if you had had leisure from more serious "studies. I had gone no further than his preface, "which bears pretty hard upon his adversary."

June 13. Mr. Pope is extremely nettled with Mr. Theobald for publishing Shakespeare, and animadverting upon him, the said Pope, and Mr. Pope, as I find, in defence of himself uses nothing but scurrilities, and the most indecent unbecoming language, agree-

able to his pride, being said by impartial men to be one of the proudest creatures living.

June 16. When Mr. West was in Oxford on May 29 last, he gave me Mr. Goole's book about his case with Dr. Hudson's daughter.

It appears plainly from thence that there was a most solemn contract between them, and that Mr. Goole acted very honourably with respect to that contract.

There is some little controversy at the beginning about her age, in which Mr. Goole is mistaken, occasion'd by an alteration of the date written by Dr. Hudson's own hand in a Bible.

I never saw that Bible, in which Mr. Goole observes 'tis corrected 1712, whereas he thinks it should be 1710, and confirms it by Dr. Hall's preface to Josephus, in which Dr. Hall says, Dr. Hudson's daughter was *novem annorum* when Dr. Hudson died a°. 1719.

But Mr. Goole is out in his correction; I have the time of her birth put down at the time. By my account,

Dr. Hudson was married Apr. 2, 1710.

His daughter Margaret, about whom the dispute is, was born Tuesday, July 24th 1711, and baptiz'd Thursday, Aug. 2, 1711. So she was in her 9th year when her father Dr. Hudson died.

At the end of Mr. Goole's book is Dr. Hudson's will, dated Sept. 27, 1719. But in it is no mention of his books, all which, *viz.* as many as were not there before, he gave by will to University college Library, and accordingly by virtue thereof they had them, and the rest were sold by auction.

June 18. Dr. Coxhead, warden of New college,

hath this year made a door out of his lodgings into the street, a thing much taken notice of as against the statutes, by persons that are not for innovations.

June 19. We have an account from the prints, that on the 12th inst. new style, James Fitz-James, (eldest natural son of k. James II.) duke of Berwick, was killed before Philipsburgh by a cannon ball, upon which his sister the duchess of Buckinghamshire, the lady viscountess Falmouth, and the hon. Mrs. Arabella Dunch of Whitehall, are going into deep mourning for his death. He was natural son of the said k. James II. by Mrs. Arabella Churchill, sister of the late duke of Marlborough, and had the title of duke of Berwick, as likewise the garter, conferr'd upon him by that prince. He serv'd in the French army from his infancy, and distinguished himself in several actions during the late war. He rose to be marshal of France, the highest honour the Christian king can bestow, not more by favour than by his services to that prince; and as he was one of the oldest, so he was the best general the French had. He has left three sons, the eldest duke of Fitz-James, the second duke of Liria in Spain, having received that honour from his catholick majesty, whose ambassador he was some time to the court of Vienna, and the third is in the service of the church. The duke was slain as he was bravely acting against the emperor, in behalf of the French, in the present war between both.

June 28. Sir Clement Cottrell, knt., the present master of the ceremonies, though in the court interest, is nevertheless a man of honour, and descended from very worthy ancestors. He is a scholar and an anti-

quary, and well skill'd in matters of proceeding and ceremony.

July 9. Anno 1733 came out at London a little book in 12°., being the third edition of Campanalogia, or the Art of Ringing.

One Annables is now putting out a new edition of the same book, which 'tis said will be the best book of its kind that ever yet was printed on that subject.

The said Annables is one of the London ringers, that rung at Oxford at Whitsuntide in 1733. He rang the 9th bell, and is judged to understand ringing as well as, if not better than, any man in the world.[1]

July 12. Joseph Scaliger's *Elenchus Trihæresii*, tho' a small book, yet excellent, and can never be commended too much, as is observ'd by Isaac Casaubon in his Exercitt. upon Baronius, p. 65.

July 14. The prints of the 6th of this month tell us (and 'tis what I had heard by other hands), that

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[1] Hearne was passionately fond of bell-ringing, (although I do not find that he practised it himself,) and records many of the exploits in that science in Oxford, which are omitted as not of general interest now, although the custom of gownsmen exercising themselves in this amusement was not uncommon in the last century. I had an uncle, then fellow, afterwards an incumbent, of New college, who frequently indulged in a peal on the college bells, and Dr. Gauntlett the late warden had been no mean performer in his younger days.

Under Dec. 2, Hearne gives a very long account of a peal rung at Ch. Ch. on the 5th of Nov. preceding. The peal, he says, was spoiled, and he insinuates that there was a sufficient cause for it, concluding with this remark, "Indeed there can "never be any true ringing, but by persons that come to it "perfectly sober."

a few days before died at his seat at Ford-Abbey in Devonshire, aged 91, Francis Gwyn, esq., descended from the ancient family of the Herberts, earls of Pembroke, one of this gentleman's ancestors having changed his name by act of Parliament. He was clerk of the privy council in the reign of Charles II., which post he enjoyed under his successor k. James. When the said king James was abdicated, he was appointed to act as secretary to those noble lords, who took care of the publick peace, till William, prince of Orange, was proclaimed, and had an unlimited power given him to sign all dispatches and orders in that critical time. He continued in the service of the crown from thence till the death of queen Anne, when, being secretary at war, he was removed from that and all other employments. He married Amy, daughter and sole surviving heiress of —— Prideaux, esq., in whose right he became possessed of that ancient, noble, and spacious seat called Ford-Abbey, with a fair estate round it, which now descends to his eldest son, Edward Prideaux Gwyn, esq.

I have seen at my room, as well as at Christ Church, some years ago, and conversed at both places with the said Francis Gwyn, esq. He was a man of great honour, probity and honesty, of singular good nature and great affability. He was extraordinary well versed in the history and antiquities of this kingdom, as well as of other parts of Great Britain. He enjoyed a vigorous course of health, being a temperate man, and using much exercise. He was my friend, as is also his son the foresaid Edward Prideaux Gwyn, esq., who was, when he was of Oxford, one of my intimate acquaintance, being one of those many young gentlemen (noblemen and others) that used to walk so much with me, and to meet me so often at divers places,

where we enjoyed abundance of innocent mirth, and discoursed of antiquities and other useful matters. They have often said this was the most happy part of their life.

July 17. The prints also tell us, that on Thursday the 11th inst. the duke of Portland was marry'd to the only daughter and heiress of the earl of Oxford. He was born in 1712-13. She is in the 18th year of her age.

July 19. The duke of Portland, to whom lord Oxford's daughter is just married, is reported to be the handsomest man in England. The young lady his wife is also very handsome. The princess Amelia, daughter of the present k. George II., is said to have been wonderfully in love with him, and would fain have had him if she could. His father was Henry Bentinck, earl of Portland, and his grandfather William Bentinck, earl of Portland, a Dutch man, who was first of all page to the late prince of Orange, k. Wm. IIId, by whom he was preferred to great posts of honour, the said prince being strangely in love with him.

Aug. 3. The prints of Thursd. July 25 last tell us, that they wrote from Bristol, that one day the week before, a carpenter sitting down in a field near Bedminster to rest himself, a viper rushed out of a hedge, and bit him by the hand: the venom mortify'd all down the side he was bit on, before any relief could be applied by the surgeons, and he died after 4 days languishing, in a very miserable condition. His body was obliged to be burnt without ceremony, the stench

was so offensive. It may be here noted, that in such accidents as this, sallad oil applied warm to the wound is an effectual cure. There are Bristol men in Oxford who confirm the truth of the preceding story.

Aug. 5. Yesterday call'd upon me, and staid a little while, a young gent. who said his name was Fontane. I understood by him that he was a Dutchman. He wanted to talk with me about MSS. of Theophrastus, he being about a new ed. I told him editions were very common. He said, the best were very scarce. He said, the best ed. was Dr. Pet. Needham's. I told him, I had sent Needham what we had at Bodley. He said, he had found some MSS. notes of Is. Casaubon in Bodley. But 'tis well known that Casaubon published Theophrastus, and printed from his own adversaria what he thought proper: Dutchmen are for multiplying editions to no purpose, with burthens of notes to perplex and amuse the reader.

August 12. I must remember to write to Dr. Rawlinson, to know who is made a rt. revd. in the room of Mr. Gandy deceased?

Also to congratulate him for his benefactions (at least designed ones) with respect to his giving duplicate books to the univ. of Oxford, tho' I fear he met with opposition, not only in that point, but likewise in his endeavour to obtain some materials from the Oxford registers, in order to the better carrying on his book about the non-juring sufferers, particularly those of the clergy.

August 16. To write to Dr. Archer, to know of him, whether he hath in his registers or other books

met with John Merelynch, a monk of Glastonbury, who wrote an account in Latin of some of our English and Irish affairs.

[N.B. I wrote to him Tuesd. Aug. 27.]

August 17. The said account of some of our English and Irish affairs is at the end of *Martinus Polonus, in bibliotheca Harleina.* I am now copying it, to be printed by me with John Bever, which I have also from the same library. Merelynch is of affairs the 9 first years of pope John, 22 *temp. Edv. IIdi regis Angliæ.*

August 19. Dr. Thomas Hyde is now very much wanted, upon account of his great skill in the Oriental languages, particularly in the Persian. He design'd to have published the works of Zoroastres in Persian and Latin, had he met with any encouragement; but this he did not, but the quite contrary, for which 'tis great pity, since to have had them printed would have been of wonderfull service to the learned world. He had a prodigious genius for languages, but was wonderfull slow of speech, and his delivery so very low, that 'twas impossible to hear what he said, insomuch that when he preached one Sunday morning at Christ Church, at my first coming to Oxford, after he had been in the pulpit an hour and half, or thereabouts, most of ye congregation went out of ye church, and the Vice-Chancellor sent to him to come down, which with much ado he did, nobody being able to hear a word he said. He was a corpulent man, and when he walk'd, would hardly ever look on one side or the other, tho' touch'd by any one, in passing by him. Yet he would be merry and facetious in discourse.

August 20. Sunday (being the 18th) was the annual meeting of the High Borlase, but being the sabbath, the meeting was not held till yesterday, at the King's head tavern, as usual in Oxford, when the company was less than last year. They chose for their lady patroness miss Anne Cope, daughter of sir Jonathan Cope of Bruern.

August 26. Sir Thomas Sebright proposed this last High Borlace, that Mr. Moseley of Merton college might be admitted a member of the said Borlace, but he was rejected.

August 27. Dr. Wm. Baker, late fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, was chaplain formerly to sir Philip Sydenham, (at my friend Mr. Thomas Baker of that college's recommendation,) and was preferr'd by him to the little rectory of Brimpton. They liv'd together some time in perfect friendship; what provocation was after given I cannot surely say, but sir Philip drew upon him, and the Dr. closing with him disarm'd him, and broke his sword, which was never after forgiven. From that time my friend aforesaid lost sir Ph., and yet he did not please the doctor, which is commonly the fate of neuters. The Dr.'s brother (with whom I thought this quarrel had been, till I was very lately better inform'd) was of Christ Church, who being left his executor was lately at St. John's, to adjust accounts with the college, which are very considerable, the Dr. dying their bursar. The said Mr. Baker (who was of Christ Church) is named Thomas. I knew him. He was famed for singing.

August 28. Wrote to day to Dr. Rawlinson, at London House, signifying, that as he designed many

special books for the university, so I suppos'd he met with a grateful return, as I likewise hoped that he received full satisfaction with respect to the inquiries he had to make, the better to enable him to carry on the worthy work, that was begun about the non-jurors, particularly the clergy, by Mr. Gandy, whose successor I desired the Dr. to send me. I also desired the Dr. to let me know whether Mr. Wm. Oldisworth (who was of Hart hall) be dead or no, as I am told he is. He hath liv'd in London of late. He hath written several things, and professing honest principles, the Dr. could not be ignorant of him.

August 30. I was told yesterday, by a gentleman of Brazen nose college, that Mr. Aynsworth hath finished and printed his Dictionary, but that 'tis not yet published.

Mr. Aynsworth formerly kept a boarding school, and had a very flourishing school. His wife is dead, but he had no children. He is not in orders. He was born in Lancashire, in which county he is about making a settlement, being down there at present, for the poor for ever, having no relations but at a great distance. He hath been said to be a non-juror. I think he is rather a Calvinist. Enquire whether he were ever of any university?[1] He hath a very great collection of coins. A maid servant robb'd him of many gold and silver ones. Dr. Middleton Massey is much acquainted with him. He is well spoken of in Westminster school.

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[1] Mr. Baker hath seen the Monumenta Kempiana, but knows nothing more of Mr. Aynsworth than that he is the publisher of that book; so that I suppose Mr. Aynsworth was of no university, at least of no English one. Oct. 15, 1734.

Sept. 3. K. John died A°. 1216 at Newark. His physician was the abbot of Croxtun, who was (as John Beaver in his chronicle MS. *penes comitem Oxon.* tells us) *in arte medicinæ eruditus.* The said abbot's name was Thomas de Wodestoke, who was elected first abbot on Pentecost day 1178. He died the 2d. non. of Dec. 1229. Willis, vol. II. p. 216.

Sept. 6. A conge-de-elire hath been ordered to be sent to the dean and chapter of Winchester, for electing Dr. Benj. Hoadley, bp. of Sarum, to be bp. of Winch.: also to Sarum, for Dr. Sherlock, bp. of Bangor, to be bp. of Sarum; and to Gloucester, for Dr. Rundall, prebendary of Durham, to be bp. of Gloucester. N.B. Rundall being violently objected against by Edm. Gibson, bp. of London &c., he was set aside, and Martin Benson made bp. of Glouc. instead of him.

Hoadley kiss'd k. George's hand for the said see of Winchester on Friday Aug. 30 last.

Sept. 10. Mr. West, in going through part of South Wales, at Uske met lately with the following inscription in the churchyard: *Here lies the body of Edward Lewis, who was condemned for a priest and a Jesuit, and executed the 27th of August* 1679. *Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.*

Sept. 15. One Charles Davis (a bookseller of Paternoster Row) wrote to me, that he should shortly put to the press and reprint bp. Nicholson's *English, Scotch and Irish Historical Librarys*, in one volume folio. He said an intimate friend of his assured him that I had corrected and made large additions to the whole; if I cared to communicate them in order to be made

publick, he said he should be glad to make me any reasonable acknowledgment. He desired an answer per post.

Accordingly I returned him answer on the 5th, *viz.*

SIR,

You tell me an intimate friend of your's hath assured you that I have corrected and made large additions to bp. Nicholson's English, Scotch and Irish Librarys. You will excuse me from saying more, 'till you tell me the name of your intimate friend. I am, Sir,

your most humble servant,

Edmund Hall, Oxford,
Sept. 5, 1734.

THO. HEARNE.

Since which I have heard no more from Davis. Nor is it likely that he will discover the name. For if any one told him so, he told him a great lye; and if no one told him so, then Davis himself must have forged a great lye.

As for the said Davis, he is the same that a few years since was prosecuted for reprinting a very vile book on purpose to get money. So that I should not care to do any thing for him. Indeed I do not care to have any thing more to do with any booksellers, I mean, to write any thing for them, or to let them have any thing of mine to print, whatever friendly service I may do for them in other particulars.

When Mr. Burton called upon me on Tuesday last, he spoke also of reprinting *Nicholson's 3 Hist. Libraries* in one folio, and said Mr. Woodward, a London bookseller, designed it, but he said not one word of Davis. Nor did I take any notice of Davis to him.[1]

[1] *Oct.* 30. On the 28th of Sept. last Charles Davis wrote me an answer to mine of the 5th of that month, as follows:

Sept. 28. Yesterday being the obit of William of Wickham (founder of New College) and the festival of St. Cosmas and Damianus, some of the Oxford ringers agreed to ring at New College, proposing to ring 6876 cator changes upon the 10 bells there. They designed to have begun at eleven in the morning, but 'twas near twelve before they began, for they had rang only two hundred changes when the clock struck twelve. They had so many gross faults, that 'tis not worth while to particularize them all, only thus much may be noted, that a bob was miss'd being called before they had got to two hundred, and that they strangely blundered a little after they had rang 600, and so again a little after they had rang 1100, and so after

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SIR, Sept. 28th 1734.

Having been out of town I was prevented answering your letter sooner. The gentleman's name is Mr. Burton. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, to command,

To Mr. Tho. Hearne, at CHA. DAVIS.
Edmund Hall, Oxon. These
Post Paid.

So Davis's letter. Upon which I thought fit to stay, till I had (as I expected) an opportunity of seeing Mr. Burton (*viz.* Edward Burton, esq.), who calling upon me last Sunday (Oct. 27) told me, he was so far from being Mr. Davis's intimate friend, that he did not know him. Upon which I wrote to-day the following letter to Mr. Davis.

To Mr. Charles Davis, Bookseller, in Paternoster Row, London.

SIR,

I received yours of Sept. 28th last, and on the 27th of this instant October I saw Mr. Burton, who, it seems, is so far from being your intimate friend, that he does not know you. Be that as it will, I decline your proposal, and am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Oxford, Oct. 30th, THO. HEARNE.
1734.

Nov. 18. Wrote to-day to Edw. Burton, esq. at the Lottery Office in White Hall, to know, whether Mr. Wharton's *Benedictus Abbas*, said to be prepared for the press, be in Lambeth Library,

1400, and 1900, and at length when they had rang 2714 (which wants 4162 of the whole) they were quite out, it being then 3 quarters after one. Then they set the bells, and soon after began again, and rang 650, and made an end at very near half after two, so that the whole both times were 3364 changes in two hours and a half, whereas they rang on the first of May last 3475 changes in two hours and nineteen minutes. I was very apprehensive yesterday when they first began, that they would not perform their task, the compass being too wide, and the person that rang the ninth bell making a bad step even at first. Tho' 'twas so wet, I heard them all the time, walking for that purpose up and down in the Parks on the east side of Wadham college. Had they finished the peal, and done it well, I should have taken care to transmitt in print (in one of my books that I print at the Theater) the names of the several ringers to posterity, 6876 changes having never as yet at one time been rung at Oxford. But as the performance was

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or what is become of it. Also to tell him, that Mr. Davis now tells me, that he is intirely a stranger to him, [Mr. Burton] and that his [Mr. Davis's] intimate friend is Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Davis's letter, in which he tells me this, is as follows:

To Mr. Tho. Hearne at Edmund Hall in Oxon. These Post Paid.

Sir, Nov. 1st, 1734.

Yesterday I received yours: as to Mr. Burton I am entirely a stranger to him, but my intimate friend is Mr. Woodward, a bookseller, who is concern'd in the undertaking; it was he that told me Mr. Burton should say that you had got some corrections and additions to bp. Nicholson. When I received your first letter I shew'd it to Mr. Woodward, upon which he gave me liberty to make use of Mr. Burton's name: when I wrote, I should have been more particular; please to rectify this mistake, and you'l much oblige, Sir,

Your most humble servant to command,

Cha. Davis.

bad, (considering the character each ringer bore for his skill in the art of ringing,) as it will not be for their credit to have their names mention'd, so neither will it be for the honour of William of Wickham to discover who the persons were that perform'd so lamely on the day he died, which day ought to be observ'd with all possible decorum, and the ringing should be then as clean and true as can be, for which reason I shall pass over (what might be further observ'd) in silence.

Oct. 2. In the eastern countries at Constantinople, &c. they call'd formerly the quire of a church *Solea*, because it was the farthest part of the church next the sun. This may appear from the old ceremonial of crowning kings preserv'd in Cantacuzenus, as well as in Codinus, though 'tis not so full in Codinus as in Cantacuzenus. Mr. Selden hath given it in his *Titles of Honour*, where he likewise gives us the form of crowning elected kings made use of in the Western empire, and this latter he does from the *Pontificale*, which, tho' a printed book, is yet very scarce. This *Pontificale* is look'd upon as a book of great authority, even by Protestants as well as Romanists.

Oct. 14. Benj. Hoadly Aulæ Cath. Art. Bac. an. 1695. Ben. Hoadly Aul. Cath. Art. Mr. an. 1699. [Reg^{r}. Acad.] Mr. Baker in his letter from Cambr. Sept. 14, 1734, who said, he had not yet met with his degree of Doctor, if he had it there. Dr. Sherlock, now bp. of Salisbury, was likewise of that little house (Cath. Hall), and they look upon it as very much for the honour of that little house, that it has produced two of our principal prelates (Dr. Sherlock and Hoadly,

at Salisbury and Winchester.) The last has usually (and regularly) gone to an Oxford man, as Ely to Cambridge.

Hoadly is a man of parts, but superficial learning, and of vile republican principles; yet his schemes are struck in with by abundance of people, even by many of those that some years since abhorr'd them, and deny'd upon all occasions Hoadly and his doctrines; as indeed he was sometime ago the common topick or theme of discourse, and he was preach'd and wrote against all over the nation, occasion'd chiefly by a penny sermon of his, which, had they let it alone, would have died in a fortnight's time: to such little beginnings do some men owe their rise.

Oct. 15. The late Dr. Henry Aldrich, dean of Christ Church, had but a mean opinion, and used to speak slightingly, of Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, dean of Norwich, as an unaccurate muddy headed man. Prideaux's chief skill was in Orientals, and yet even there he was far from being perfect in either, unless in Hebrew, which he was well versed in. In 1677 he was preparing for the press an edition of Dionysius Halicarnasseus, to be printed at the Theatre, but it came to nothing. I know not for what reason, unless because it was found that 'twould be as uncorrect as his *Marmora Oxoniensia*, and that he would do little or nothing to it, besides heaping up notes; and yet from a letter in his own hand I gather, that he intended to be short in them, and to make them consist only of references to other authors, where the several stories were also told. As for MSS., I perceive from that letter that he would not trouble himself about any, but rest wholly upon what had been done to his hands by former editors.

Nov. 2. Dr. Richd. Newton hath just published in folio in six sheets, *A Letter to the rev. Dr. Holmes, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Visitor of Hart Hall, within the said University. By R. Newton, D.D., Principal of Hart Hall. London: Printed in the year M.DCC.XXXIV.* The title tells not what 'tis about. But 'tis about his project for getting a charter for Hart hall to be a college, what he hath made a noise about many years, but hath not gain'd his point, Exeter college opposing him, for which he falls upon Dr. Conybeare, now dean of Christ Church, but formerly fellow of Exeter college. Dr. Newton is commonly said to be *founder-mad*.

P. 1. As the several colleges of the university have their respective visitors, so the Vice-Chancellor for the time being is the proper visitor of halls.[1] His settlement only 60 libs. per an. The incorporated society to consist only of five persons, a principal and four fellows, who are always to have the care of 32 undergraduate students, and four servitours, and of no greater a number. 60 libs. per ann. to be equally divided between the 4 fellows, with the benefit equally of the pupills, and offices, and with convenient apartments. The rent of the rest of the chambers of the hall (with the additional revenue of a public lecture) to be the endowment of the principal.

It seems Exeter college have two little messuages, said to have been left them by their founder, within the precincts of Hart hall, of 1 *lib.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per an., or, as Newton says, of one lib. only really a year, the other 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, which [p. 7] the successive principals of Hart hall anciently paid, as undertenants, to Exeter college for Black hall and Cat hall

[1] [N.B. Sure he is not visitor of Edm. Hall. T. H.]

(two other messuages appertaining to Hart hall) for so long a time as the college held the same by lease from the university, being now, from and after the expiration of the said lease in the year 1663, due and payable to the succeeding lessees of the university.

'Tis pity charities and benefactions should be discountenanced and obstructed. But it sometimes so happens, when the persons that make them are supposed to be *mente capti*, and aim at things in the settlement that are ridiculous, which seems to be the case at Hart hall, as it is represented to me. However, after all, 'tis better not to publish the failings of persons, especially of clergymen, on such occasions, least mischief follow, the enemy being alway ready to take advantage.

Nov. 9. The MSS. in Dr. Rawlinson's last auction of his brother Thomas's books went extraordinary cheap, and those that bought had great penny worth's. The Dr. purchas'd many himself, at which here and there one were disgusted, tho' all the company supported the Dr. in it, that as a creditor he had a right equal to any other. My friend Mr. Tom Brome, that honest gentleman of Ewithington in Herefordshire, in a letter to the Dr., says that he cannot but wonder at the low rates of most of the MSS., and adds, "had I "been in place I should have been tempted to have "laid out a pretty deal of money, without thinking "myself at all touched with bibliomania."

I have heard it said, that the superiors of the non-jurors countenance the non-jurors going to the sermons at the publick churches, but not to the prayers. En-

quire. [N.B. Dr. R . . . . tells me they do not so, that he knows of.[1]]

Yesterday the Bodleian speech was spoke by Dr. Pierce Manaton, a physician, student of Christ Church.

Nov. 10. Dr. Rawlinson's estate in Warwickshire little more than an 100 libs. a year clear of taxes, repairs &c., which, however, will now, it seems, bring, as I gather from a letter of the Dr.'s, 3300 libs.

Dr. Rawlinson by the sale of his brother's books hath not rais'd near the money expected. For, it seems, they have ill answer'd, however good books; the MSS. worse, and what the prints will do is as yet undetermin'd.

Dr. Rawlinson sent several books to the university, but in what manner they are disposed of, I know no farther than that they are placed somewhere. He gave the option to St. John's.

Dr. Rawlinson, in pursuing the work about the non-juring sufferers (more particularly the clergy), hath more helps from Cambridge than our parts. A Mr. Baker is to be met with but in few places. The Dr. without vanity may say, that he don't give trouble without endeavouring a recompense, and this is what Mr. Baker owns, nor has (as the Dr. assures me) Mr. Crynes any reason to complain. I mention Mr. Crynes, because the Dr. apply'd to him, as to a person that is

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[1] I am assured, by my friend Dr. Bandinel, that there is undoubted authority, which will admit of no question, that Dr. Rawlinson himself was not only one of those admitted to holy orders, but also a member of the non-juring episcopate, having been regularly consecrated in 1728. See also Perceval's *Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession*, small 8vo. Lond. 1839, p. 225; Lathbury's *Hist. of the Non-jurors*, 8vo. Lond. 1845, p. 368.

always traversing the streets, and hath opportunities of consulting registers, as well as persons, and yet is upon the grumble when requests are made this way. The Dr. desired Mr. Crynes to send him (what he might easily do, and what indeed he ought to do) the Cantabrigian Incorporations, (which should have been taken into the Oxford Catalogue of Graduates,) but he seem'd to decline a trouble he had taken some former years.

Nov. 11. When Dr. Rawlinson wrote last to me (which was on the 31st of August last[1]) he told me there was then no successor appointed to Mr. Gandy, who died some time before.

At the same time he told me the old duchess of Albemarle dyed a few days before, by which fell 700 libs. per annum to Christopher Rawlinson's relations, which the Dr. doubts not belongs to himself, Christopher Rawlinson's will confirming such an opinion.

Mr. William Oldsworth (who was formerly of Hart hall, Oxon, being contemporary there with Mr. John Leake) dyed above four months since.

Nov. 12. On Sund. last (Nov. 10) Dr. Edw. Butler, president of Magd. coll., receiv'd the sacrament in St. Peter's in the East church, to qualify himself to be register to Benj. Hoadley, bp. of Winchester. which place he held also in the late bp.'s time. His witnesses Mr. John Leake and the two church-wardens, as I hear, and no one of the college.

Nov. 20. Mr. Baker told me some time since of a

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[1] N.B. I answered his letter, Nov. 12, Tuesd. 1734.

discovery made by Mr. Palmer, of a book printed by Guttenburgh. Mr. Baker hath since receiv'd the half sheet, showing it to be a mistake, or rather a cheat. They have long made a trade of counterfeiting medals, and now are beginning with prints, at least with the colophons.

Nov. 21. Mr. John Wynne (now a Doctor of Div. and bp. of Bath and Wells) was a great tutor in Jesus college, when he abridg'd Locke's *Essay of Human Understanding*, and being a great Lockist, he read the same to his pupils, and got many other tutors in the university to read it to their pupils likewise; and I remember one of those tutors was Mr. Milles, vice-principal of Edmund hall, who is now bp. of Waterford, at which time I was of Edmund hall; but tho' I got the book, I never went to lecture so much as once in it to Mr. Milles, but always declined it. For indeed I neither then nor ever since have had any good opinion of Locke, who, tho' a man of parts, was, however, a man of very bad principles. Mr. Locke indeed hath been cry'd up and magnify'd by a set of men of republican principles, but orthodox and truly honest men have detected his errors and fallacies, and endeavoured what they could to obstruct his infection, and yet notwithstanding that, I understand his essay aforesaid is much read and studied at Cambridge and Dublin, and that young men that are candidates for degrees at Dublin are examin'd in it.

Nov. 22. The said Mr. Wynne's Abridgment, as soon as it came out, was sent over to Dublin by Mr. Locke to Mr. Wm. Molyneux, who was Mr. Locke's great admirer and correspondent. Mr. Locke himself was mightily glad of the Abridgment, which is dedi-

cated to him, and of which there are two editions, but Mr. Molyneux look'd upon it as a dry, sapless thing, tho' done in Mr. Locke's own words for the most part, and he wished it had been undone.

The late earl of Pembroke was an admirer of Locke, and a great friend of Wynne's, and he did what service he could for both.

Bp. Stillingfleet wrote against Locke's *Essay of Humane Understanding*. But Locke defended himself, and it hath been allow'd by all that Locke had by much the advantage of the bishop.

Mr. Molyneux aforesaid was an ingenious man, and a good mathematician, but a downright republican. Locke as well as himself lov'd complements. They therefore complemented one another in a very fulsome extravagant manner.

Mr. Molyneux's Dioptricks hath been much cry'd up. It is now very scarce.

Mr. Molyneux was a pretender to poetry, and sometimes exercis'd himself that way. He was a great admirer of sir Richd. Blackmore's *Prince Arthur and King Arthur*, and they used to complement Blackmore highly for his skill in poetry, as sir Richd. used likewise to complement them very much. But this is no wonder, since sir Richd. was a republican, and a man that was for making his way, as well as he could, in the government. 'Tis true, sir Richd. was a poet, but he is not placed by the best judges at the top head, notwithstanding Molyneux says in his Letters in Locke's works, p. 568, that "all our English poets (except Milton) have been ballad makers, in comparison to him" [sir Richd.].

Nov. 23. Mr. John Toland was an Irishman born. He was a very ingenious man, but of most vile prin-

ciples, which he took all opportunities of instilling into young gentlemen and others. He did some mischief in Oxford, but more elsewhere. After he had been beyond sea in Holland, and had continued some time in England, he returned to Ireland, but was for his wicked books and principles quite drove from thence, so as no one would entertain him, and then he came into England again, where he continued his old course of poisoning young men &c. After some years he died. He was a man of learning, but for the most part superficial.

Dec. 18. On Saturd. morn. the 7th inst. died at London, where he liv'd, the celebrated Mr. James Figg, the prize-fighter, from Thame in Oxfordshire, who was reckon'd to fight with the most judgment of any of the profession.[1]

Dec. 22. Yesterday I was with Dr. Holmes our vice-chancellor, who is president of St. John's college. I went to thank him for the trouble he had given himself in sending to me seven small parcels from Dr. Rawlinson, containing books, some of which the Dr. gives me, the rest (*viz.* the MSS.) he lends me.

The vice-chanc. took an occasion to mention, that the university would claim their right to that part of Leland's Itin. and Coll. that is in Bodley, and that they would print all that, but did not say who would be the editor. This, it seems, is in opposition to me. He was wonderfully civil, and said such an ed. would do my ed. no hurt, but rather enhance the price. I told him there were abundance of things in the univ. library, as well as in college libraries, never yet

[1] See Noble's Continuation of Grainger, vol. iii. p. 479.

printed, which would be more credit to publish than what had been done already. He owned this, and said methods would be taken to have such things printed.

Dec. 25. Mr. Wood, col. 1160, vol. ii. of ed. iid. tells us, Mr. Richard Pearson, younger brother of Dr. John Pearson, went out Doct. of the Civ. and Canon Law, upon the coming of the prince of Tuscany to Cambridge in 1669. Quære, whether he was formerly mentioned as a Proceeder in Civil and Canon Law, or whether as being presented only to the Civil Law, what we only do now a-days at Oxford? (the Canon Law is supposed to be included in it, tho' I think 'twould be proper enough, if distinct degrees in Canon Law were still practised.) I knew a gentleman of Balliol college, a Master of Arts, who was resolute to proceed first Bach. and afterwards Doctor of Canon Law, but he died before he did any thing that way, unless it be that he went to the v. chanc. Dr. Gardiner about it, who told him they could not hinder it, if he were resolved upon it, but said, it would give them a great deal of trouble. The name of this gentleman was Mr. Charles Browne of Ball. coll. as a member of which college he took the degree of Master of Arts (being a grand-compounder) on Feb. xi. 1716.

Dec. 27. When I talk'd tother day with Dr. Holmes our vice-chanc. I mention'd how much 'twould be for the honour of our univ. and the advancement of learning, to have a number of our learned men in the univ. set about publishing our MSS. It would be far more for the honour of a univ. to do so, than to publish books already well

published, especially since we have such a great variety in all faculties, and such too as ought to be printed, and every college and hall should join in the work. He approv'd of what I said, and said he would do what he could that it should be executed. The like may be observ'd of Cambridge.

Dec. 31. Mr. Thomas Bedford, one of the sons of my friend the late Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, is now very inquisitive about the liturgies of St. Basil, St. Mark, S. James, S. Chrysostom, and other Greek liturgies, and hath wrote to me about them, to get intelligence about MSS. thereof in Bodley, well knowing, he saith, that there is nobody better acquainted with the MSS. there than myself. He wants the age of them, and other particulars, and a person to be recommended to collate such MSS. But having been debarr'd the library a great number of years, I am now a stranger there, and cannot in the least assist him, tho' I once design'd to have been very nice in examining all those liturgical MSS., and to have given notes of their age, and particularly of Leofric's Latin Missal, which I had a design of printing, being countenanc'd thereto by Dr. Hickes, Mr. Dodwell &c. It is call'd *Leofric's Missal*, because given by bp. Leofric to his church at Exeter. See Wanley's catalogue in Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 82, 83. Some part of this MS. is of later date than Leofric's time, and Mr. Bedford therefore desires to have my opinion of the antiquity of the canon of the mass, which is one part of it. I wish I could gratify Mr. Bedford.

1734-35. *Jan.* 12. I have heard, that the present bp. of Worcester, Dr. John Hough, often talks of the affair

of Magd. coll. Oxon. at the time of the revolution, (more properly rebellion,) particularly with respect to k. James's mandamus for a president. He (Hough) was then chaplain to the chanc. of Oxon., the duke of Ormond. He and others, even all excepting three, were resolv'd to oppose the mandamus, and they pitch'd upon Dr. Baptista Levinz, bp. of Man, for president, who accepted of their offer, and said he would stand, and if elected would zealously maintain the statutes in opposition to the mandamus. But Hough says, a little after came a letter from a very near relation (a brother) of Levinz's perswading him by all that was sacred to desist, which accordingly he did; which being look'd upon as very dishonourable, they were put to their shifts, but at last resolv'd to elect Hough, who told them he would not only accept of it, tho' so ticklish a time, but would strenuously act against the mandamus. And it was then resolv'd to chose Mr., afterwards Dr., Edward Maynard with him, (for there must be two,) which being effected accordingly, Hough was brought in president, to the great disappointment of all that were for the mandamus.

Jan. 13. Just printed and publish'd, *An Epistle from Mr. Pope to Dr. Arbuthnot.* Lond, 1734, fol. a Poem.

Mr. Pope takes notice in it, more than once, of Mr. Theobalds, but 'tis only by way of contempt, and seems obstinate in persisting in errors. Let him despise as much as he will, 'tis certain Theobalds shew'd himself much his superior in learning, and what he undertook to do with respect to Shakespeare.

In p. 18 of this poem Mr. Pope hath this note,

> Let the *two Curls* of town and court abuse
> His father, mother, body, soul and muse.

In some of *Curl's* and other pamphlets, Mr. *Pope's* father was said to be a mechanic, a hatter, a farmer, nay a bankrupt. But, what is stranger, a *nobleman* (if such a reflection can be thought to come from a nobleman) has dropt an allusion to this pitiful untruth, in his *Epistle to a Doctor of Divinity*. And the following line,

Hard as thy heart, and as thy birth obscure,

had fallen from a like courtly pen, in the *Verses to the Imitator of Horace*. Mr. Pope's father was of a gentleman's family in *Oxfordshire*, the head of which was the earl of *Downe*, whose sole heiress married the earl of *Lindsey*. His mother was the daughter of *William Turner*, esq. of *York*: she had three brothers, one of whom was kill'd, another died in the service of king *Charles*, the eldest following his fortunes, and becoming a general officer in *Spain*, left her what estate remain'd after the sequestrations and forfeitures of her family. Mr. *Pope* died in 1717, aged 75; she in 1733, aged 93, a very few weeks after this poem was finished.

Feb. 8. "Holy David and his Old English Translators clear'd."[1] Lond. 1706, 8vo. The author Mr. Johnson, as I am told, (tho' his name be not to it,) that wrote the *Vade Mecum*.

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[1] See under March 6. Of this book there were two editions, one 1706, here mentioned as published anonymously, the second in the following year, 1707. I may here mention that there will be found in the Bodleian a very curious copy of Johnson's *Unbloody Sacrifice*, both parts 8vo. London, 1714 and 1718, abounding in MS. notes by Daniel Waterland, to whom the book formerly belonged, and who calls it "Johnson's Romance." Another copy, of the first part only, is in the same collection, with some remarks by Mr. Lewis of Margate. Both were given by Dr. Rawlinson. Let me add, that there is also in the Bodleian a

The old English translation of the Psalter is certainly preferable to the new, and that was the reason of it's being retain'd by the convocation after the restauration. The said Psalter is part of that Bible which is called Henry VIIIth's Bible, in translating and publishing of which three men were chiefly concern'd, William Tindale, John Rogers, and Miles Coverdale.

This old English Psalter 1st published with the rest of the Bible ann. 1535, and dedicated to Henry VIII by Dr. Coverdale, and was called "Tindale and Coverdale's Bible," because it was well known that the former had a share in the performance, as well as the latter.

Ann. 1539 there was another edition of it, with considerable alterations, begun at Paris, and afterwards finished at London. Dr. Coverdale had the care and inspection of this edition committed to him: this is that which was called the Great Bible, and the Psalter now used in our liturgy is according to this edition, without any observable variations, except in the spelling. Mr. Rogers in the year 1537 put out an edition of this Bible, under the borrow'd name of Thomas Matthews, with an index and notes; and another in 1551, which (saith Mr. Johnson in his Præf.) I have seen. These several editions do so agree in the main, that one cannot justly call them distinct translations, and yet in many particulars they differ from one another.

Feb. 19. Mr. Rawlins of Pophills, in his letter of

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very important copy of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle by Hearne, filled with notes by Waterland, that have never been published, but are well worthy of the attention of any future editor.

Dec. 7th, 1734, says he shall be obliged to me, if I will give him a succinct history of Saml. Chapell alias Grater, who formerly liv'd in Oxford. He holds a grater in his hand, according to the representation of him, but for what reason Mr. Rawlins says he knows not.[1]

I knew this S. Chapell very well. I have heard it said that he was once of Lincoln college in Oxford,[2] and afterwards for some time at Cambridge, but took a degree at neither place. I have likewise heard that when he was young he held forth as a Presbyterian preacher, and that he receiv'd injuries from one Hugh Hutchins which made him craz'd, and so he continued craz'd ever after, but he was for the most part a very sensible man, and would talk admirably well upon any topic in logic or philosophy. He liv'd many years in Oxford after he became craz'd, and died above twenty years since in Magdalen parish, (as I remember,) and was buried there very decently by contributions. He was an innocent, harmless, honest, poor man, and much respected. He was very temperate, both in eating and drinking. He would not exceed (at least he would very rarely exceed) a farthing bread and a farthing beer, and if any one offered him above an half-penny in money, he would return the rest very gratefully, and declare against their giving him more than a farthing or an half-penny. He always grated his bread, carrying with him a grater for that purpose. Thence he was commonly known by the name of S. Grater. He was upwards of seventy when he died. He was a west country man; if I mistake not, of Somersetshire. He used

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[1] There is a very rare portrait of this Chapell, a mezz. by Faber, of which I never saw more than one impression.

[2] He entered as a servitor at Lincoln, July 19, 1659.

to carry his books about him upon his back in a sack, and would often sit down upon old timber that lay in the way, and would there read and write. I have often seen him sitting and reading so. He had abundance of books by him when he died, of his own handwriting, but most of the writing being short hand, (which he used himself to,) they could not be of much use, however as they were, they were greedily catch'd at by several, who admired his philosophical, innocent, unostentatious course of life.

Feb. 25. Such as are inclined to gravel must use themselves to such white wine and oily medicines, which tho' they will not effect an absolute cure, will render the distemper less painfull. Syrrup of marsh mallow and parsley water, when the fit is upon you, with warm broth, will give you the greatest ease.

Mr. West, in his letter of the 17th inst. from the Inner Temple, tells me he had a little before been fetch'd to Sacomb in Hartfordshire, by a messenger, to our honest friend John Murray. He is in a very declining way, occasion'd by a slow fever, acquired by overheating his blood in his last walk from London thither, which is look'd upon as 20 miles.

March 3. Mr. John Hickes, executed in the west for taking part in Monmouth's rebellion, was brother of the religious, learned and loyal Dr. George Hickes. See a book called "A new Martyrology: or, the Bloody Assizes," Lond. 1689, ed. 3, p. 57, 60. He was a nonconformist. He was executed Oct. 6, 1685.

Dr. Conyers Middleton, of Cambridge, hath just written and put out a twelve penny pamphlett in

English, to prove Caxton the first printer in England; and makes the *Ruffinus* or *Hieronymus de Fide*, printed in Oxford anno 1468, to be a cheat, as if there were no such book then printed there, or at least if there were such a book printed there, he says, the date should be 1478. He runs down Atkins' book about printing, as he does also the register at Canterbury, making the record to be a forgery, because the register is now wanting. But his whole performance is poor and mean, and tho' he endeavours to rob Oxford of an honour that no one pretended to take from her, yet Middleton, *detrahere ausus hærentem capiti, multa cum laude, coronam*, hath plainly shew'd, that he envys us this glory, which no one need wonder at, that considers a much bolder stroke of his lately, which made a great noise, and very deservedly blasted his reputation, which was his book (for he is known to be the author, tho' his name be not to it) to prove that Moses was not an inspired writer. 'Tis certain, that Middleton is an ingenious man, but he soars at all, and considerable, very uncommon, must be that genius that succeeds.

March 4. Certain Queries, proposed by Roman Catholics, and answered by Dr. Walter Raleigh, dean of Wells, and chaplain in ordinary to the royal martyr King Charles I. With a Prefatory account of the Author. By Lawrence Howell, A. M. Lond. 1719, *8vo. price* 1*s.*

Mr. Howell, (who was a worthy learned non-juror,) in pag. xiv of his preface, tells us, that to do justice to the world, he can assure that the MSS. of these Queries and the Answers were handed faithfully to him by a gentleman then [1719] living, who had them from a gentlewoman on her death-bed, whose name

by marriage was Farthing, her husband being grandson to Dr. Walter Raleigh.

Mr. Wood, in the iid vol. of his Athenæ, gives an account of this Dr. Walter Raleigh, who was a very worthy, learned and loyal divine, and was barbarously murdered for his fidelity to k. Ch. I. But he knew nothing of these *Queries*, and therefore says nothing of them.

March 6. Mr. John Johnson was a very learned and worthy man. He presented Mr. Baker with two of his books, *viz. The Unbloody Sacrifice* &c., and *The Abridgment of Mr. Huntley's Case*, which two books engag'd him in a controversy with his superior, which cost him much trouble, and possibly his life. Mr. Baker knows of nothing he has published, besides what I mention'd to him, except an epitaph Lat.[1] for his son, who was fellow of St. John's college Cambr.,

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[1] In Standish Church Lancashire.

H. S. E.
Jañes Johnson S. T. B.
Cantianus Coll. D. Joañis Cantab.
Soc. cui senatus istius
Acad: hanc ecclesiam
Unanimi suffragio dederunt.
Vix firmatum est ei hoc
Beneficium, cum ex fracto
Crure periit. V. Id. Jan.
Año { Dom. MDCCXXIII.
Ætatis xxxiii.

Maternis lacrymis atque sororis
Tam chari Capitis. Fata dolentibus
Naturæ arbitrio suus est Decor.
At tu Gnate viris flebilis occidis,
Virtutem, et sacra jura colentibus,
Nulli flebilior, quam mihi Bis Patri.

[Jo. Johnson pater, deflevit.]

and was presented by the university of Cambridge to the rectory of Standish, Lancashire, a living of good value, which he enjoy'd a very short time.

The father J. J. was of Magd. college Cambr., where he took the degree of Bach. of Arts an. 1681. Remov'd to Corp. Chr. college, where he proceeded M. A. an. 1685. The precise time of his death Mr. Baker does not well remember. He marry'd Dr. Jenkin's sister, and that brought his son to St. John's college, Dr. Jenkin being fellow, and then master of that college.

The first time I took any particular notice of the foresaid Mr. John Johnson's writings, was at the lodgings of Dr. Arthur Charlett, late master of University college, who shew'd me Mr. Johnson's account of occasional prayers in MS. which I remember I took particular notice of, and that leading me to a further scrutiny about him, after I had perused some other of his writings, I began to have a great opinion of him, which continually encreased, and I am the more confirm'd in it from what Mr. Baker hath told me of him.

March 9. I was told yesterday morn. that Dr. Martin Benson wrote a letter to his couzin Brown Willis, esq. signifying that the king [k. George II.] had offered him the bishoprick of Gloucester, but that he refused it, and that thereupon it was offered to Dr. Mawson, who declined it, upon which the king sent for Dr. Benson, and offered it him again, telling him, that he must accept it, which at length he did. I can hardly credit this.[1]

'Tis certain however, that tho' the bp. of London (Gibson) obtained his aim in hindering Dr. Rundle

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[1] Yet it hath been confirm'd to me since. T. H.

from being bp. of Gloucester, yet Rundle is since prefer'd to a far better bpk. which is one in Ireland.

March 15. Dr. Rawlinson takes the author of the *Character of a primitive Bp.* to be one Pitt, formerly of St. John's college in Cambridge, and for many years a non-juror, ordain'd by bp. Loyd some years after the revolution, but apostatised, true renegado like, abused his old friends, particularly Dr. Hickes, in his book. It was remarkable, that he was instituted into a benefice in Norwich diocese by *secundus* Patrick, tho' ordain'd after lay deprivation by the *primus* bp. Lloyd, and no objection made to his orders, so sanguine in gaining a convert.

March 16. At the beginning of the last part of *Bibliotheca Biblica*, is an account of the author Mr. Sam. Parker. I hear Dr. Heywood laid the plan, but it seems it has passed several hands, none of which have noticed the time of his death.

The booksellers and authors have in the House of Commons a bill for securing their property, but their scandalous, loose, and extravagant way of running every thing out in print will bring them under some difficulties. I am told lord Ila, a man of learning, and one who has, and still reads, will be one of their obstacles.

This reforming Parliament is entring upon a regulation of playhouses and operas, but many think their reformation is too late thought of to take a due effect.

Dr. Hanbury (who died on the 27th past, Thursd. and was buried near Mr. Nelson in new burying-ground of St. George's parish on Tuesd. the 4th current) has left an hundred pounds to the non-juring

clergy, at the disposal of Mr. Blackbourne and Mr. Creyk. This Hanbury was a Glostershire man, bred at Baliol college, well acquainted with Mr. Brome, the Phillips's &c., and leaving Oxford, took his degree of M.D. at Utrecht in 1705, where he published a very few copies of his Thesis, called them in again as well as he could, and except his own and one Dr. Rawlinson hath, Dr. Rawlinson believes another can't be found, at least in England. It was *De sterilitate mulierum.*

March 18. The late Mr. Saml. Parker, after the rudiments of learning at school, was removed to the university of Oxford, and placed in Trinity College under the eye of Dr. Bathurst, the then president. Besides the printed pieces, the MSS. collections he has left are,

1. A collection of observations on the New Testament.

2. An Index to the most ancient Fathers, consisting of references to and passages extracted from them, upon the most important points in divinity, drawn out in an alphabetical form.

3. An answer to Le Grand's Defence of Cartesius: written in Latin.

4. An Exercise upon Principles and Church Communion; being a specimen of a collection of essays upon religious subjects, entitled, "Religious Exercises upon several subjects; with a prayer at the end of each meditation."

5. A large collection of controversial letters.

"His acquaintance as he grew up was usually pretty large, especially among learned foreigners, who were generally recommended to him.

"His particular friends were not only those among the non-jurors of the first note and distinction, Dr.

Hickes, Mr. Collier, Mr. Dodwel, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Nelson, Dr. Grabe, &c., with all whom he maintained an intimate correspondence; but several persons very considerable for birth and fortune.

The motto over Mr. Parker's picture engraved by Vertue is ΚΥΡΙΟΣ ΠΟΙΜΑΙΝΕΙ ΜΕ.

"He [Mr. Parker] had from the beginning embraced the principles of the non-jurors, and as he constantly observed a strict uniformity in his principles and practice, he thought himself obliged to refuse those advantages of preferment, which not only his parts and education seem'd to entitle him to, but which were actually offered to him. By this means, his own fortune being very small, the cares of a large family fell heavy upon him. But however, as he has acknowledged, that he wrote under the distresses of very narrow circumstances, so likewise has he frequently and thankfully remarked, that, as his old friends dropt off, God had been pleased to raise him up several new ones far beyond his expectation." Mr. Parker lived and died a faithful son of the church of England in which he had been carefully educated.[1]

March 19. Mrs. Parker (the widow of the foresaid Mr. Samuel Parker) is 53 years of age; as her brother Mr. Richard Clements of Oxford, bookseller, told me on Sunday last.

Some years ago came out a folio account of the colleges and other publick buildings of the university of Oxford. Mr. Parker was said to be the author, and I took him really to be so, because he several times told me he was about such a thing, and this account came out some time after he had told me so,

[1] Transcribed by Hearne, chiefly from the Bibliotheca Biblica.

and 'twas design'd to go along with the prints of the university habits. [N.B. Mr. Richd. Clements (brother-in-law to Mr. Parker) assured me on Good Friday, April 4, 1734, that Mr. Parker was the author.]

March 21. Mr. Parker's *Essay on the duty of physicians and patients* was dedicated to Dr. Mead, without the Dr.'s leave, at which the Dr. was very angry. Mr. Parker wrote that essay purely to get a little money.

Mr. Parker became acquainted with learned foreigners purely upon account of his keeping a boarding house. There they used to dine and sup in common, Mr. Parker's wife being a clever, neat woman in such affairs. One foreigner used to recommend another, and Mr. Parker (as I have often heard him say) found great advantage by their dieting at his house.

Dr. Grabe was an acquaintance, 'tis true, of Mr. Parker's, but he was no non-juror, contrary to what is insinuated in the account of Mr. Parker. Dr. Grabe was a subject of the king of Prussia's, and he had no occasion to be a non-juror, nor did he therefore abstain from the publick churches in England, but frequented them, and prayed for the present possessors of the throne, tho' with respect to the holy sacrament, he always kept from it in the manner 'tis administered at present, and would at such times receive in Dr. Hickes's way, which divers non-jurors follow.

'Tis said in that account that Mr. Parker constantly observed a strict uniformity in his principles and practice. Which is false. He was warp'd for some years of the latter part of his life, and swerv'd

from the true old non-juring principles, which as it gave offence to the true non-jurors, so they could not but much blame Mr. Parker for it, who, however, at the same time was caress'd by the complyers, and these complyers were the friends meant by what is said above, that he found in the room of old friends as they dropt off. This I have several times heard Mr. Parker mention, who at the same time would reflect upon Dr. Hickes, and several very considerable non-jurors, for their deserting him, whereas 'twas so far from being true, that they did not desert or leave Mr. Parker, but, on the contrary, Mr. Parker, by his being warp'd, and by his striking in with the complyers, forsook his old friends, who thereupon became shy and jealous of him.

March 24. At the end of the last number of the vth vol. of Mr. Parker's *Bibliotheca Biblica* is printed, "The sacred Chronology of the *Pentateuch:* wherein the historical facts are reduced to their proper years, both in the Æra of the World, and that before the vulgar Christian Epocha. To which are added critical observations concerning the grounds and difficulties of that Chronology."

The author whereof was not Mr. Parker himself, but Mr. John Mason (tho' his name be not to it) a French refuge clergyman, and author of several books.

April 1. Mr. John Murray, who was very dangerously ill lately at Sacombe in Hartfordshire, is since gone to London (as Mr. West in his letter of March 17, $173\frac{4}{5}$) much recovered, so that 'twas hoped he got strength daily.

April 11. John Bale was a very great enemy to

bells, as may appear from his Apocalypse. And I believe he did what he could to have all the old brave bells destroy'd, and there were too many others of his mind.

St. Anthony, in an old edition of Martial, is done in wood, having a bell in one of his hands.

April 18. John Lyne, son of one Mr. Lyne town clerk of Oxford, was of Balliol college, as a member of which he took the degree of M.A. on Mar. 1. 1693. After which he became vicar of Brixworth in Northamptonshire, and was a man of that singular good reputation, that no one in all that county was said to be of greater honesty, probity and integrity. He was just and punctual in all his dealings, and managed the affairs of some persons of distinction on that account, to their exceeding great satisfaction, particularly the affairs of a sister (a widow woman) of the present sir Justinian Isham. He was withall a good scholar; but 'twas his misfortune that he lately was seiz'd with nervous disorders, and great melancholly, about six weeks after which calamity fell upon him, he drowned himself in a pond (a small, but deep one) pretty near the said lady's house, whose affairs he managed. This was on March 27th last, being a Thursday. He has left a disconsolate widow, and five children, 3 of which are sons, the eldest of which is fellow of Emanuel college in Cambridge, a man of an excellent character for his virtue and learning, which hath lately made him a great tutor; a second is scholar of King's college in that univ., and look'd upon to be as good a scholar for his standing as any in the university. The 3d, who I think is the middlemost, is drawer at the King's head tavern in Oxford. I cannot find that Mr. Lyne's circumstances were bad,

or that he was pinch'd. For tho' his preferment was small, yet he managed so, as to be above the world.

April 20. Copies of all editions of the *Etymologicon magnum* are now very scarce. There are a great many curious and learned observations in this work, not to be met with elsewhere. A very good edition might be put out at Oxford, by the help of MSS. there, and I wish some qualify'd person or persons would undertake it. The Baroccian MSS. should, in such case, be all carefully looked over, and such glossaries that are either there, or among other Greek MSS., should be collated with the *Etymologicon*, and if anything of moment occurs in them not already in the *Etymologicon*, it should be taken in, yet so as to be distinguished from the *Etymolog*. Indeed such additions might make a new alphabet.

April 22. An. 1707 it was advertis'd, at the end of a Welsh almanack by John Jones, that there would be shortly printed in a large sheet a curious prospect of the north side of the famous church and steeple of Wrexham in Denbighshire in North Wales; justly esteemed one of the wonders of Wales; and would be sold in most market towns in North and South Wales. Drawn by Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, junior, of Wrexham.

April 23. Febr. 21, 1702, king Will. a hunting near Hampton Court, fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone.

April 27. Mr. Selden was a great admirer of Dr. Robert Lloyd, commonly called Robertus de Fluctibus, the physician. In the dedication of the 1st edition

of his *Titles of Honour* to Mr. Edward Heyward (which edition came out at London in 4° in 1614) he observes, that some years before that time it was finish'd, wanting only in some parts his last hand; which was prevented by his dangerous and tedious sicknesse; being thence freed (as he says Mr. Heyward knew too, that was a continual, most friendly, and carefull witnesse) by the bounteous humanitie and advise of that learned physician Dr. *Robert Lloyd*, (*whom my memorie* (says Mr. Selden) *alwaies honors*,) he was at length made able to perfect it.

April 28. Ridicule, so far as it affects Religion, considered and censur'd. A Sermon preach'd before the university of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1734. By John Tottie, M.A. fellow of Worcester College in Oxford. Publish'd at the request of Mr. Vice-chancellor (Dr. Wm. Holmes) and the Heads of Houses. Oxon. at the Th. Pr. 6d.

The V.-chancellor's *Imprimatur* bears date, *April* 2, 1735.

The author inscribes it thus,

To the Reverend Dr. Holmes, Vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, and to the rest of the Heads of Houses, this discourse (preached and published with a view to contribute in some degree to the security of the youth under their care in those principles they are so happily educated in,)

Is, with all duty and submission.

Inscribed by the Author.

The text, 2 Pet. iii. 3.

Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers.

'Tis a good sermon; but the misfortune now-a-days is, that the sermons are more like essays than really sermons, as having little of Scripture or divinity in them, a thing Dr. Grabe used very much to lament and complain of.

April 29. Coster's name was Laurence Johnson. Coster is æditnus, 1440.

An ancient book at Bennet coll. Cant. printed on one side. See Naudeus's Story of printing in his story of Lewis XIth. Draudius's Devices of Printers, 12°.

First printing was religious pictures: then cards: then ballads, 1463.

Peter Sheffer, inventor of single types, the father of John.

May 12. Yesterday morning (Sunday) died of the small pox Mr. Sayman, M.A. and fellow of Oriel college. He died in the college, about three weeks or a month after his return from the country, Wiltshire I think, whither he had retired, they say, near a twelve month since on purpose to avoid the small pox, which hath been very rife in Oxford, and it was a distemper he was always very much afraid of.

This is the gentleman, it seems, that occasioned Dr. Newton, principal of Hart hall. to write his 8°. book call'd University Education. For Sayman being of Hart hall had a prospect of coming in fellow of Oriel. But Newton would not give him a dicessit, upon which he went to that college without a dicessit, and the provost of Oriel college, Dr. Carter, paid the 40*s*. forfeited by statute on that account, there being

no higher statutable mulct to a head of a house for entering any one without a dicessit. Dr. Newton highly resented this, and so wrote and printed his book, and thereby much exposed himself, no one commending him (as I can learn) for his conduct.

May 13. The copy of Bever's Chronicle in the Cotton Library is burnt to a crust. It did not come down so low as the MS. I print from, as Mr. Edw. Burton tells me from London, 3 May 1735.

May 22. Dr. Mocket translated the Liturgy into Latin. 'Twas done before in q. Elizabeth's time. But that edition being worn out, and the book grown scarce, the Doctor gave it a review and caused it to be reprinted, together with bp. Jewell's Apologie, the Articles of the Church of England, the Doctrinal points delivered in the book of Homilies, with some other pieces, which being so reviewed and published, gave much contentment to many sober minded men of the Romish party. Heylin's Preface to the Reader.

May 30. One Aaron, a Portuguese Jew, hath resided with a wife and children a great while, before which he had lived a good while and taught Hebrew at Dublin, having the character of being well skill'd, but with respect to principles he is but indifferently qualify'd, and 'tis feared he does much mischieff.

May 31. I hear the Oxford ringers rang this Whitsuntide above 30,000 changes excellently well at Warwick.

June 1. Mr. James West call'd upon me this after-

noon in his return out of Worcestershire to London. He told me Mr. Thomas Ward of Warwick has a fine collection of books, which I can easily believe, especially in our English histories and antiquities.[1]

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[1] [This is the last entry made by Hearne in his Diary. He noted down, it is true, the mere dates of the three next days, but was too unwell to make any observations.]

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THESE Remains of the Oxford antiquary Thomas Hearne, are derived from one hundred and forty five small octavo manuscript volumes, one of which the writer was accustomed to carry constantly in his pocket, and in it to note down, at the moment, or immediately after, what he thought, what he read, what he saw himself, what he was told by others; in short, every thing he deemed worthy of preservation, or that he fancied might hereafter be useful: and these observations he accompanies with his own remarks, which are in many respects the more valuable, as being the result of his immediate observation and opinion; although doubtless in others they would often have been softened, if not entirely changed, had they undergone more of subsequent reflection, and been chastened, as it were, by the more matured judgment and the after-experience of the author. However, such as they stand, the reader now has them, genuine and unaltered, except by the omission of some few words, here and there, which were objectionable on account of their grossness of expression, or their severity in personal reflection. The volumes date from July 4, 1705,

and extend to June 4,[1] 1735. Hearne continually quotes them in his printed works as "Collectanea nostra," and regarded them with peculiar affection; he tells Browne Willis, that on no consideration would he suffer any of these his note-books out of his own hands; and on more than one occasion was apprehensive, lest the university authorities would break open his rooms to obtain possession of them. Had they done so, the consequences doubtless must have been most serious; for the reader will soon perceive that our author was very unguarded in his expressions towards the reigning family, and at no pains to conceal his predilections for that in exile, which he regarded as having a legitimate claim to the crown.

Nor must we blame the Oxford antiquary for these principles. They were the principles of the university. All the predilections of Oxford were in favour of the Stuarts. The pedantry of king James the First was in accordance with the literary taste of his times; and Oxford of course delighted in scholastic exercises, religious conferences, and quaint disputations. Charles was a peculiar favourite: Oxford had welcomed him in his prosperity, nobly supported him in his struggles, and adhered to him in the time of trouble and defeat. The king's love of literature, his fondness for the arts, his generous patronage of the university, his courteous affability towards her members, and, above all, his maintaining what he considered to be the right course, had endeared him to all the old members of Oxford, where he was both respected and beloved; and these feelings had descended from father to son even to the days of Hearne. The restoration was hailed with delight through the whole of England; but no where more heartily than in Oxford. Her members had suffered more than most during the rule of tyranny and fanaticism. They had been despoiled of their property, ejected from their

[1] He died the 10th.

livings, and subjected to every injury and insult at the hands of a rabble who thought themselves reformers, but had no other aim than their own advancement, and the plunder of those who had any thing to lose. Can we wonder then at the popularity with which Charles the Second ascended his father's throne; or be surprised that Hearne, and those who thought with him, still adhered, in the following reign, to the race of the Stuarts? And they continued to do so, even after James had sought to intrude upon their liberty of conscience, and to bring back popery within the walls of old Oxford. Hearne lived and died a true protestant, but the Roman catholics were all Jacobites, and as he continually received much kindness from them as individuals, so he always treats the persons themselves and their religion with respect. He remembers only that James was the rightful heir to the throne, he implicitly believes in the legitimacy of the Pretender, and he continues a true Jacobite to the last, in common with vast numbers of others in Oxford who entertained similar principles. All this will, I think, sufficiently appear in the foregoing pages.

And here let me, by way of postscript, lament the evil that has befallen Oxford in these her latter days. Since the commencement of these volumes, I have lived to see the constitution of the university, so wisely devised by all the most learned and experienced men of former times, and, as it was imagined, so firmly established by archbishop Laud, overthrown by a revolutionary faction; the board of Heads of Houses deposed from the government of the body by means of vulgar clamour and the most bare-faced misrepresentation, *without a single fault or fact proved against them*, except that they did not proceed to fancied reforms so fast as the impatience of the would-be reformers required. I have seen a prime minister (himself ignorant of an university education) dictated to by an individual of the house of com-

mons, and at his bidding, for the sake of parliamentary support, granting a one-sided commission embracing the fiercest of the reformers themselves. I have seen, alas! Oxford deserted by the house of peers, her interests neglected by the bench of bishops, and not as manfully supported as she should have been, nay, in some instances betrayed, by her own sons; I have seen her members compelled to violate oaths, to disregard the injunctions of founders, and set at nought the expressed intention of benefactors. I have seen old statutes swept away, and new ones enacted, with a wilful pertinacity and an ill-advised haste that forbad prudence and due consideration; and, lastly, I have lived to see a system of plunder and confiscation practised upon several of the foundations, those supposed to be the most wealthy, under the sanction of a second commission, comprising, strange to say, men educated within the walls of Oxford, some of whom even profess the practice of the law, others the administration of JUSTICE!

Let me put on record, that I had no part or parcel in these movements; and, though feeble in resisting them, from the first I denounced them as unnecessary, injudicious, and prejudicial—witness the subjoined letter to Mr. Gladstone,[1] who had, with his accustomed politeness,

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St. Mary Hall, Oxford,
March 20, 1854.

[1] Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the parliamentary papers relative to the proposed changes in the university of Oxford, and to thank you for this kind attention on your part. It would give me pleasure if I could coincide with your views on the subject; but I confess I contemplate with dismay the wild and revolutionary scheme proposed by Her Majesty's ministers, which I cannot but fear, if carried into effect, will result in the total ruin of the university.

I am, dear sir,
your faithful servant,
Philip Bliss.

The Right Honble W. E. Gladstone.

forwarded to me the many various copies of the University Reform bill, as it was altered by its promoters, from time to time, I might almost have said, from day to day, at the dictation of every academical quack, or self-seeking university reformer, before it was submitted to the house of commons; a house peculiarly ill calculated to legislate on a question relative to an ancient university, and from which almost every man of birth, and country gentleman, has been excluded, to make way for linnen drapers and dissenting ministers, rail-road contractors and rail-road speculators, gamblers on the stock-exchange and the founders of fictitious banks; nay, the time does not seem far distant, when this august assembly may be enlarged by the admission of a Jew stock-jobber, a quack vendor of rasor-strops, and an advertising tailor; and all of them, to a man, in name a liberal, by profession a reformer!

It was at one time meditated to reprint Hearne's Life, as given by the late Mr. Huddesford; but as this would have extended the book, already beyond its proper limits, and the "Lives of Leland, Hearne, and "Wood," 8vo. Oxford, 1772, are either in the hands of most of the collectors of Hearne's works, or easily attainable, that intention has been abandoned. It may however not be out of place to say a few words touching our author.

Thomas Hearne was the son of George Hearne, parish clerk of White Waltham, Berkshire; he was born in July 1678, put to school[1] by the benevolence of Francis

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[1] *Sept.* 1, 1718. Yesterday morning called upon me Peter Alexander esq., brother to the rt. hon^{ble} the earl of Sterling. One captain Bartlett who lives at Bracknel near Windsor was with him.

I went to school with the said Mr. Alexander, and I have not seen him before a great many years.

He and I were in the same form together, he being imme-

Cherry esq. of Shottesbrook, and by him sent to Edmund hall, where he matriculated in 1695, then in his 17th year. Being of very studious habits, very moral in his conduct, humble and obliging in his disposition, he soon made friends in Oxford; and although he was offered preferment in the colonies, so soon as he had been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, (in 1699,) he declined to quit the university. Becoming a constant frequenter of the Bodleian, he soon made himself acquainted with the treasures of that noble library, and his diligence and knowledge being remarked by the principal librarian, Mr. Hudson, he was appointed, in 1701, assistant keeper, much to his own satisfaction, and greatly to the benefit of the library. It may well be imagined, that this period was the happiest of his life, and continued so for several years. In 1712 he was promoted to be second keeper of the Bodleian, which place he continued to hold till the latter end of 1715, when, as he says (vol. 37, 191), "he was debarr'd the "library upon account of the oaths, and new keys were "made, and the lock of the library door altered, tho' he "hath got the old keys by him, having not made any "resignation, or consented to the putting any one into

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diately next below me. I was the lowest boy in the schoole when I went first, Mr. Alexander being in his grammar when I began my accidence; but in a little time (for I was not at the grammar school above 3 or 4 years in all) I got to be the head boy of the schoole.

Mr. Alexander could not but observe yesterday how I could very rarely be drawn to play, spending my time at my book while other boys were at play.

Nov. 12, 1729. Peter Alexander esq., one of the clerks of his majesty's signet office in Scotland is dead. From Fog's Journal, Nov. 8. N.B. I went to school with this gentleman at Bray. He would have been earl of Stirling had he survived the present earl. This Peter was the youngest of four brothers, that I knew, was very good natured, and died a single man, having never been married.

"his place." Hearne then retired to Edmund hall, and as he had early commenced to be a publisher, his various works being highly esteemed and earnestly sought after by the curious, he now continued his literary labours, printing from time to time such manuscripts as his own collection, or the libraries of his friends, supplied him with.[1]

The life of a retired literary man like Hearne cannot be supposed to supply much of incident or of interest. His political principles received support from one party, and provoked a violent opposition from the other. Conceiving himself deeply injured, and a continual object of persecution, he speaks with bitter asperity of some of the ruling powers of the university, who on their parts viewed him as a dangerous character, hostile alike to the throne and the then dominant party, and a fomentor of dissatisfaction throughout the place. But in reality Hearne was a quiet, peaceable man in his own natural character: he bore his numerous disappointments with resignation, and the many hard speeches and constant rebuffs received from those in authority with forbearance, contenting himself with recording their failings, and condemning their compliance with the times, in his Diary, where he equally lauds, in glowing terms, the virtues and learning and divers good and amiable qualities of every *honest* man of his acquaintance; meaning, of course, every Jacobite and non-juror.

In the midst of all his difficulties, his love of Oxford was predominant. Considering him as a sort of political

[1] See his own catalogue of them carefully drawn up, and which will be found very interesting, at pp. 37-116 of Huddesford's *Life*. It may be here mentioned, which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere recorded, that Hearne, shortly before his death, actually received subscriptions for the edition of the *Chronicle of John Bever*, amounting to 30*l.* 9*s.*, which, after his decease, his executors repaid to the different subscribers. The price was to have been two guineas the large, and one guinea and a half the small paper.

victim, his friends thought, that if removed from the university, he would be at peace and happy, and accordingly several prospects were held out to him. It was proposed to him, to become librarian to the Royal Society; that he should receive a considerable pension as the publisher of Petyt's papers in the library of the Inner Temple; that he should be appointed librarian to lord Oxford, and so have the superintendance of the celebrated Harleian library; whilst his friend Browne Willis, had he taken orders, would have given him the living of Bletchley, and Mr. Thomas Rawlinson held out prospects of preferment in some other quarter, and of some other kind, the exact nature of which does not appear.[1] Nor

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[1] *To Mr. Thomas Rawlinson.*

SIR,

Your question is, *whether I am fix'd to Oxon. immoveable?* To which I must beg leave to decline giving an answer 'till I am satisfyed

1. Whether any place, *worthy my acceptance*, be really designed for me?

2. What place it is, and upon what terms and conditions it is to be received?

3. How I *shall expose either my self or* my friends by not answering your question?

* * * * I am, sir,
your most obliged
humble servt.
THO. HEARNE.

To Mr. Richard Rawlinson.

DEAR SIR,

* * I am glad your brother is returned safe from Holland * * my humble service to him, and thanks for all his favours, particularly his last. I cannot learn either from his or your letter what the place in view is. I do not know how to give any answer till I understand what it is, what are the duties of it, what the salary, and what previous conditions are required; tho' after all I must acquaint you that I am so much ingaged in business here (which cannot be done elsewhere) that I cannot, at present, quit this place, I having made a publick promise to

were his friends in Oxford less solicitous to serve him. He was importuned to offer himself for several offices of reputation and emolument, and with a certainty of success; but Hearne was uncompromising as to his principles, and believing that the acceptance of any post or office must involve the necessity of taking the oaths, steadfastly refused to stand. He lived therefore and died in Oxford without any preferment, having, by his industry and economy, amassed a considerable sum; no less than upwards of a thousand pounds were found in his room after his decease, which occurred, after a short

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finish what I have begun, and it will be some years before that can be accomplished. So that this being the state of my affairs, I must be forced, for a while, to acquiesce, and to be content with a little in this place, (for more I do not exspect,) rather than settle in any other place with a much greater income, where I cannot perform what I have undertaken for the publick, at least not with the same advantage as here.

I am, sir,

your obliged humble servant,

THO. HEARNE.

(MS. Collect. xlviij.)

To Mr. Rich. Rawlinson.

SIR,

I thank you for your information. But you still keep me in the dark as to the business and duty of the place y[t] was designed for me. Nor do you express either the salary or conditions. I mention conditions; because, I suppose, there are certain ceremonies to be performed before one can be said to be possessed of the place. I am obliged to all my friends for their favours on this account, and in a particular manner to your brother, to whom I desire you would present my service and thanks. * * *

THO. HEARNE.

(lxiij. 20.)

Dec. 21, 1713. Dr. Halley is made secretary to the Royal Society, in room of Dr. Sloan, who hath resigned. An offer at this time was made to me of being librarian to the society, and keeper of their museum, which however I declined, my circumstances not permitting me to leave Oxford. (lxiij. 49.)

illness, June 10, 1735,[1] at the no great age of fifty-seven. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter's in the East, where his tomb is still to be seen. It has been more than once restored, the last time about 1820, by a subscription set on foot by Mr. Joseph Skelton, the engraver. Hearne's will, proved in the court of the university, is to be found in the Appendix to Mr. Huddesford's Life. His MSS., including his diaries, which had been left to Mr. Bedford, were sold by that gentleman to Dr. Rawlinson for £100: and by him bequeathed to the Bodleian library, with an injunction that the diaries should not be open to the public till seven years after his decease. This happened in 1755.[2]

PORTRAITS OF HEARNE.

I am indebted to one of the best judges of every thing connected with art, and the most liberal collector of all

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[1] In the Bodleian is a copy, by himself, of the last letter Hearne ever wrote. Acknowledging the receipt of a sum of money from Mr. William Bedford, he concludes,

"Dear Sir,

"You will pardon my not writing sooner, which hath been occasion'd by the indisposition of, Sir,

your most obliged humble servant,

"Edm. Hall, Oxford, Tho. Hearne."
June 22, 1735."

The discrepancy in the date can only be accounted for by Hearne's forgetfulness, occasioned by the severity of his illness at the last.

[2] Hearne's printed books were purchased by Tho. Osborne, who in Feb. 1735-6 sent out "A catalogue of the valuable library "of that great antiquarian Mr. Tho. Hearne of Oxford, and of "another gentleman of note, consisting of a great variety of un- "common books, and scarce ever to be met withal." 8vo. pp. 196, with a small head of Hearne, and the well-known epigram of Time and our antiquary's memory. A copy will be found among Mr. Crynes' books in the Bodleian.

relating to Oxford and its antiquities, for this notice of Hearne's portraits, by far the most perfect, and the only really accurate, list yet given to the public.

1 Full length, sitting in his study, or chamber in Edmund-hall, reading a book which he holds in his right hand, leaning his head on his left hand, and resting his left elbow on a table, with books and inkstand, a drawer, and carved legs, oval top, with one leaf let down. He is in the cap and gown of a servitor, a large glove lying in his lap. On the left hand, within the bottom line, are the words: "Drawn Engraven and Sold by M. Burghers, in St. Peters "the East at Oxford."[1] On a slip of paper attached to Mr. Bindley's impression is the following MS. note: "Designed for Mr. Thomas "Hearne when he was a servitor at Edmund Hall." Mr. Bindley has subjoined: "N.B. The above is of the hand writing of Mr. "West, to whom this print belong'd originally—very rare." Mr. Bindley however is mistaken, the handwriting being evidently that of lord Oxford, as appears upon comparing it with original letters to Hearne, both from West and lord Oxford, preserved in the Bodleian library. The engraving is equal to Faithorne, and the attitude and expression of the head extremely beautiful.

Height 6 inches 3 eighths, width 4 inches 4 eighths.

2 Half length, in a gown and band, his right hand holding an open book, his left resting on his hip, the face three quarters looking to the left. Below, "Thomas Hearne, M.A. of Edmund "Hall, Oxon. Pillemans d. G. Vertue S. 1723."

Vertue engraved two plates dated 1723, both after Tillemans. Of the one which has "Rob. of Gloucester" on the open book, there are impressions before the inscription "Pet Langt" on the back of the third volume from his right shoulder. The other
3 plate, which is likewise dated 1723, has a different and milder countenance, especially in the expression of the eye-brow. There are no words on the open book, nor is Pet. Langt. on the back of the volume, as above. It is also an eighth narrower than the other plate, being 4 inches six eighths wide, instead of 4 inches seven eighths. This plate generally occurs with the date altered to 1729, the words "Dyed X June MDCCXXXV." added, and "suum cuique" on the open book.

4 Vertue engraved a smaller plate, 4 inches one eighth wide, without the name of Tillemans, but after the same design as the others, with no date after the words "G. Vertue Scul." It is

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[1] In the Bodleian is an impression, given, I believe, by Burghers, wanting this address, and inscribed only *M. Burghers sculp.*

generally prefixed to copies of the "Vindication of the Oath of Allegiance," 8vo. printed in 1731. It may readily be distinguished from Vertue's prior plates, by the buttons to the waistcoat being 8, (whereas there are only 6 in the 4to. plates,) and the words "Oath of Alleg." on the open book. In the later impressions, as used for the Lives of Leland, Hearne and Wood in 1772, these words are erased, leaving the open page blank; and the words "Obiit 10 Junii, 1735, Ætat. 57" are added under Hearne's name.

5 The same likeness, about an inch high, is introduced in the left hand lower corner of the frontispiece to "Ectypa varia" 1737, engraved by Vertue, but without his name.

6 The same design, a mezzotinto, inscribed "Thomas Hearne "M.A. of Edmund Hall, Oxon" with "Oath of Alleg." on the open book; 5 inches 4 eighths high, 4 inches 3 eighths wide.

7 The same design, 2 inches 5 eighths high by 2 inches 1 eighth wide; "Parr seul." and "Oath of Alleg." on the open book. In letterpress around it are the words: "*Hearnius* behold! "in Closet close y-pent, Of sober Face, with learned Dust besprent: "To *future* Ages will his *Dulness* last, Who hath preserv'd the "*Dulness* of the *past*." This is a vignette, on the title-page of the "Impartial Memorials of the Life and Writings of Thomas Hearne M.A., by several hands." London, printed in the year MDCCXXXVI.

8 The same design, inscribed "Thos. Hearne M.A. E. Cook "Sculp^{t}." 5 in. 2 eighths high, 3 in. 7 eighths wide.

There are other modern copies after Tillemans and Vertue, done for magazines &c., of inferior execution.

9 Half length, 3 quarters, looking to the right, in an oval, under which are two lines:

> *Pox on't, quoth* Time *to* Thomas Hearne,
> *Whatever I forget You learn.*

This is upon the title-page to the catalogue of his library "to "be sold very cheap, the lowest price mark'd in each book, at T. "Osborne's shop in Gray's-Inn, on Monday the 16th day of Fe-"bruary, 1735-6," 8vo.

10 Full length, in a gown, pointing with his right hand to a ruined tower, below which is a scroll inscribed "Ectypa varia," introduced with other figures in the lower compartment of the Oxford Almanack for 1747, the upper part of which contains a view of the court of St. Edmund hall from the south. Vertue engraved two plates for the Almanack of this year, apparently the same, but easily distinguished by one having "New Years d.," and the other "New Years day," in the calendar.[1]

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[1] In the university accounts for 1746-7 are the following items,

It may save fruitless inquiry to mention, that two foreign portraits have been sold as those of Hearne, probably from their corresponding with verbal descriptions of Vertue's print: "half length, own hair," and "holding a book." One is the portrait of "Petrus Van Staveren Amstel. Eccles. Leyd. Pastor," engraved by Joh. van Munnikuysen, after Will. van Mieris, an impression of which had the lower margin and inscription cut off; the other is an etching of an old man, half length, in a cloak and band, a cocked hat under his right arm, holding a book with both hands, the face in profile, looking to the right. There is a cartouche below without any inscription. The aquiline nose, long chin, and age apparently beyond 60, render it quite impossible to have been a portrait of Hearne. 7 inches 3 eighths high, 5 inches 2 eighths wide.

No. II. See vol. i. p. 55.

"*The Genuine Remains of that learned Prelate Dr.* "*Thomas Barlow, late Lord Bishop of Lincoln, containing* "*divers Discourses &c. Published from his Lordship's* "*original Papers. London, printed for John Dunton at the* "*Raven in the Poultery*, 1693."

Such is the title of the book referred to by Hearne. It contains nearly one hundred original treatises, many in the form of letters, by bishop Barlow, and was published by sir Peter Pett, knt.,[1] the lineal descendant of the great shipbuilder to the royal navy. It was grown so scarce that Dunton, in 1705, declares it impossible to procure a copy in London; and he would have reprinted it, but for the expense, and his own poverty. Bishop Barlow's printed books, and a few of his MSS., almost every volume containing some valuable MS. remark in his own hand, will be found in the Bodleian, and Queen's college library. The original building at the latter was indeed erected for the purpose of receiving them, in 1694.

Vertue 2 Alm. plates for 1747	55	7	6
Cole engraving Calendars	12	0	0
Green [for the design]	8	8	0

[1] Of whom see Wood's Athenæ, vol. iv. p. 576.

To the Reverend Mr. John Goodwin, minister of God's word in Coleman-street.

Sir,

I always find in the prosecution of your arguments that perspicuity and acuteness, which I often seek and seldom find in the writings of others. You assert the universal redemption of all mankind, without exception, by Jesus Christ. Possibly there wants not clear rays of truth in your discourse, but I want eyes to see them. Therefore I lay the blame on my self, well knowing that you are not bound to find me arguments, and find me understanding too.

But without more prefatory words; referring to ch. 18, §. 6, and p. 464 of your treatise call'd *Redemption Redeem'd*, where your argument is this,

If Christ died not for all men, then all men are not bound to believe on him.

But all men are bound to believe on him.

Therefore he died for all.

I shall acquaint you that it is this argument of yours I shall pitch on, and the rather because it hath been cry'd up by men of your judgment as the great Goliath of Gath, which no David could conquer, a kind of *argumentum Achilleum.* And so Arminius calls it himself

Many of our divines do mistake in untying the Gordian knot: and tho' several of them deny the major, yet I deny the minor, and affirm that *all men are not bound to believe on Jesus Christ.*

And here I shall first give my reasons why I deny it. Secondly, answer yours.

By *all men*, it is to be supposed that you mean all men in general, and indeed you say so *in terminis.* You say that Christ hath obtained this favour of God for all men without exception, that they should receive sufficient means to enable them to repent and believe.

Your conclusion to prove is that Christ died for all, and therefore your medium which you prove it by must be as large. For the principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and adequation between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved. Else the argument must of necessity be weak and inconsequent.

Now I say that all men have not a legal tie and obligation on them to believe on Christ. And here, first it will easily be granted that no human obligation can tie men to this.

For the internal acts of belief and dependence on Jesus Christ for salvation, as they are not within the compass of human cog-

nizance, so no man was ever invested with such a power and *dominium*, (which is the foundation of all laws) over all mankind, as to be able to lay an obligation on all men universally, which in this case is required.

Secondly, Neither is there any divine law which binds all men to believe in Jesus Christ, natural or positive.

First, not natural. The *νόμος ἄγραφος*, or (in St. Paul's phrase) *νόμος τῇ καρδίᾳ ἔγγραφος*, those *κοιναὶ ἔννοιαι* in Aristotle's language, or those *πρῶτα τῆς φύσεως* and *προλήψεις φυσικαὶ* (in the dialect of the Stoicks) those dictates of natural reason, cannot possibly bind a man to the belief of that which the light of nature cannot discover. But the light of nature never could, nor can discover that there was or ever would be such a man and mediator as Jesus Christ, seeing the being of such a man and mediator did not depend on any principles of nature, but solely and wholly on the *liberum Dei decretum et beneplacitum*, which was not possible to be known by any created understanding whatsoever, further than he was graciously pleas'd to reveal and discover it.

For by natural reason we may know first, that God is merciful, and may if he please pardon; but that actually he will, is beyond the power of any natural understanding to conclude. For it will no more follow, he is merciful, and therefore he will pardon, than it doth, he is just, therefore he will punish.

But secondly, admit that we might by the light of nature know that he will pardon penitent sinners, yet whether he would do it *ex potestate absoluta et jure dominii*, or *propter meritum Christi*, (seeing he might do either if he pleas'd,) this was above the finite capacity of any man or angel to know further than God reveal'd it to them.

'Tis true indeed that on supposition that God had reveal'd to all the world that Christ should or had died for them, and that it was his will that all should rely on him for salvation, then the law of nature would oblige all men (to whom the revelation was made) to believe accordingly, because nature itself binds us, *omni verbo divino credere*, when it is discovered to us: but then the obligation is not originally and immediately from the law of nature, but *mediante revelatione Divinâ;* of which in the next place.

Secondly, Therefore, as no natural law binds all men to believe in Jesus Christ, so no positive law doth: and therefore all men are not bound to believe on him.

That this may appear, I say, that to bring a positive obligation on all mankind, two things are necessarily required:

First, *Latio legis.*
Secondly, *Publicatio.*

First, 'Tis necessary such a law should be made. For every legal obligation pre-supposeth a law made, which may oblige all those to and for whom it is made. And to the making of such a law, there are two things required:

First, *potestas*, that the lawgiver be *persona publicâ authoritate prædita*, and have a just power and authority to command, see *Franc. Suarez De Legibus, l.* I, *c.* 8.

Secondly, *voluntas obligandi*, that he be willing to give such a command as may induce a legal obligation to obedience: *Suarez ibidem, c.* 5. *Occham* in 3. *Quæst.* 22. *A Castro, lib.* 2. *De lege pœnali, cap.* 1. For if either of these be wanting, it is impossible to make a law to bind any, much less all.

Secondly, Nor is *latio legis* sufficient to induce an obligation; but there must be a sufficient promulgation of it too. *L. Leges Sacratissimæ. C. De Leg. Suarez ubi supra, l.* I, *c.* II, § 3, p. 35.

For suppose a monarch who hath a supreme nomothetical power to make a law, and when it is made and written, should lay it up in *archivis imperii*, so that it be not known nor publish'd to his subjects, it is manifest that such a law neither is nor can be obliging till he takes care for the publishing of it: so that a legal and sufficient publication must of necessity precede the obligation of any law. *Cum lex per modum regulæ constituatur* (saith *Aquinas*, I. 2, *quæst.* 90, *art.* 4, in *Corp. Vasquez ibidem*) *eam ut obligandi vim habeat promulgari et ad eorum qui legi subjiciuntur notitiam deduci oportet.*

Thus much in thesi I conceive evident: and now in hypothesi that I may apply it to our present purpose. Admit that there were such a law made in the gospel as did intend to oblige all mankind to believe in Jesus Christ for salvation, yet I deny that *de facto* it doth oblige all men to that belief, for want of sufficient promulgation and publication; since 'tis clear that many millions of men never heard of it.

During the legal economy and dispensations of the Old Testament, God did discover somewhat of Christ to the Jews, yet not so to the Gentiles, which were infinitely the major part of the world. And of the Gentiles none knew of it but such as were proselytes, and brought to an union with the Jews, who were few in comparison of the rest who *sat in darkness and in the shadow of death.* Hence it is that when the gospel was published among the Gentiles, and the apostles preached every where that men should believe on Christ for salvation, (*Act.* xvii. 18) they called our Saviour ξένον δαιμόνιον, *a strange deity* or *dæmon*, not heard of before. *The times of ignorance God winked at*; that is, *the men of those times*, as Grotius on the place. See *Deut.* xxii. 1, 2, 3, 4. You cannot say that God did promulgate such a law to the Gentiles before Christ, as obliged them to believe on

Christ for salvation. By the later discoveries of the world, it is apparent that many nations never heard of Christ. And some say there are whole nations that worship no God.

Episcopius the Arminian was of this opinion of mine, and quotes that place, *How shall they believe on him that they have not heard of? And how shall they hear without a preacher*, χωρὶς κηρύσσοντος without a *promulgator* or *publisher*: for so in Suidas the word is taken, and *prædicare* is to *publish* in the civil law.

A third reason why I deny this assertion is because infants are not bound to believe in Jesus Christ; and they are a considerable part of the world. And therefore all men are not bound to believe on Christ. The great and good lawgiver binds none to impossibilities. And if you can make it appear upon just and carrying grounds that infants, naturals to whom God hath not given the use of reason, and those many millions in all ages who never heard the gospel, are bound to believe in Christ for salvation, then I shall grant your minor, and admit your argument to be good, namely, that Christ died for all without exception, because all without exception are bound to believe in him.

I shall now weigh your reasons which make you think your notion to be as clear as the noon-day.

The first objection of yours is, *Now God's commanding all men to repent*, as it is in the Acts.

But *Quid hoc ad Iphicli boves?* It doth not follow, because to repent, therefore to believe. For the light of nature commands all men who have sinned, to repent of that sin, and would have done so if Jesus Christ had never been revealed to the world. If Sempronius hath sinned, he is bound by the law of nature to repent. For the law of nature obligeth men to love God with all their hearts, and therefore to repent and turn to him, and be sorry for their sins. And so the law of nature bound Adam to repent because he had sinned, and that before the new covenant was made. Adam had a command to repent from the law of nature, but not to believe.

Your other objection is, *He that believes not shall be damned.*

I answer, infidelity is twofold. First, privative, when we do not believe the things which we are bound to believe. And this is a vice and moral obliquity opposed to the virtue of faith.

That principle in the schools is a clear truth, *Omne malum morale est carentia boni debiti inesse pro eo tempore pro quo est debitum.*

Secondly, infidelity is negative: and this is taken to be *Carentia fidei in iis qui non tenentur credere.*

Those reprobates to whom Christ was never revealed shall not be tried by the law of the gospel, nor the positive law given to

the Jews, nor any part of it, moral, ceremonial, and judicial, as far as it was positive. For in this sense the Gentiles are said *to have no law*, Rom ii. 14, and therefore not to be judged by it, Rom. ii. 12. But they shall be tried by the law of nature. For so St. Augustine hath long since stated the question (*Aug. in Johannem*), *Eos* (speaking of the Gentiles) *ad quos evangelii prædicatio non pervenerit, excusari a peccato infidelitatis, damnari propter alia peccata, quorum excusationem non habent, utpote in legem naturæ commissa.*

Thus, sir, have I in the way of a *libera theologia* communicated my thoughts to you. If you can convince me that I have therein erred, we shall both of us be gainers by your so doing: you will gain the victory, and I the truth. And this is all at present from,

Sir,
Your very humble servant.[1]

Sept. 1651.

March 8, 1725-6. Dr. Thomas Barlowe, bp. of Lincoln, tho' a good divine, yet was a very poor preacher, as I a few days since heard old Mrs. Beisley, a widow woman of St. Peter's in the East, Oxon., now seventy-three years old, say, she remembring him very well. K. Charles II. made him bp. by the endeavours of sir Joseph Williamson, &c., which sir Joseph was an ungratefull man, and neglected those that were equally as good scholars, and men of much better judgment, and far more honesty. For as for Barlowe, he was a Calvinistical, trimming divine, and tho' a man of great reading, yet of but little judgment.

Mr. West of Balliol had a Letter against Transubstantiation of Dr. Barlow's in MS.

No. III. *See vol. i. p. 59.*

The copie of a leter vvryten by a master of arte of Cambrige, to his friend in London; concerning some talke past of late betvveen tvvo vvorshipful and graue men, about the present state, and some procedinges of the Erle

[1] For Goodwin's answer see his Pagan's Debt and Dowry. Lond. 1651.

of Leycester and his friendes in England. Conceyved, spoken and publyshed, vvyth most earnest protestation of al duetyful good vvyl and affection, tovvardes her most excellent Ma. and the Realm, for vvhose good onely it is made common to many.

Job. Cap. 20, *Vers.* 27.

Reuelabunt coeli iniquitatem eius, terra consurget aduersus eum.

The heauens shal reueile the vvicked mans iniquitie, and the earth shal stand vp to beare vvitnes agaynst hym. Anno M.D.LXXXIIII.

The running title throughout the book is, "*A Letter* "*of State of a Scholar of Cambrige.*"

I give the entire title of this most curious volume, one of the scarcest of the period in which it appeared. It is in 8vo. containing the title a 1. The epistle directorie to M. C. in Gratiovs Street in London a 2. The Preface of the conference a 3. The entravnce to the matter a 4. The whole work, including the title, extending from p. 1 to p. 199. Then three concluding pages, not numbered. containing "pia et vtilis meditatio, desumpta ex libro Jobi. cap. 20. A godlie and profitable meditation taken out of the 20 Chapter of the Booke of Job."

That this volume was printed abroad there can be no doubt, nor is there any reason to question Wood's statement, that on its first importation, coming in a green cover, it obtained the name of Father Parson's green coat. Certain it is, that bishop Barlow, who obtained his copy of the second edition long before Wood wrote, namely in 1642, the year following its publication, writes in the blank leaf, "This booke was made by Father "Parsons, the Jesuite; and att firste was call'd *Green-* "*coat* alias Leycester's Comon-wealth. Vide Dr. James "his life of Father Parsons, p. 59." I call this of 1641 the second edition because, after a somewhat extended search, I have never been satisfactorily convinced that there

was any intervening copy. I have, it is true, seen several manuscripts; but they all seem to be exact transcripts from the original printed book of 1584. The curious reader may refer to Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. III. col. 74, ed. 4to. for a curious supplement to this account of lord Leicester, of which I have since ascertained that the MS. is in Christ Church library, and that I originally committed an error in ascribing the story to Mr. Haynes. The name ought to be Poynes, probably one of the ancient family of Poyntz. The edition of 1641 appeared both in quarto and octavo.[1] To both are appended copies of *Leicester's Ghost*, a metrical history of his life, written much after the manner of the *Mirror for Magistrates*. The author has not hitherto been discovered; he thus asserts his impartiality:

I am not partiall, but give him his due,
And to his soule I wish eternall health;
Ne do I thinke all written tales are true,
That are inserted in his Common-wealth.
What others wrot before, I doe survive,
But am not like to them incenst with hate,
And as I plainely write, so doe I strive
To write the truth, not wronging his estate.
Of whom it may bee said and censur'd well,
Hee both in vice and vertue did excell.

Nov. 14, 1733. Mr. Baker observes, that what I said to him of Leicester's Commonwealth being a very common MS. is very true. He hath seen several copies, and hath one of his own, which he saith should have been at my service, if I had not had it already. He is

[1] To the 8vo. there should be a head of lord Leicester by Will. Marshall. And to the early copies of the 4to. a head is generally prefixed, sometimes by Marshall, in others by Passe, or Elstracke, and I have one "sould by Iohn Hinde."

fully satisfy'd Parsons was the author ; no one, saith he, could write such a spitefull book besides himself. What Mr. Wood says, that he is not cited for it by Ribadeneira, is next to nothing : when the Jesuits write libels, they conceal the authors.

Mr. Collins told me the MS. he gave me had a preface once in it, not in any copy he had ever seen, but that lending the MS. to some one that died, it came back again to him without the preface.[1] Ask Mr. Baker whether his MS. hath any such preface ?

Parsons seems, from some of his books, to have been, in many respects, a very good man. Such things are in them as are not agreeable to the rancour shew'd in Leicester's Commonwealth. I say rancorous, because tho' many things may be too true therein, yet there is venom appearing in divers places.

Dec. 10, 1733. Mr. Baker hath lately seen Dr. Gray and Dr. A.'s long letter to Dr. M., which is most taken up with shewing that time when father Parsons's book call'd Leicester's Commonwealth was wrote, not till towards the year 1584, and that he has done effectually, for it appears sufficiently from internal characters ; and that it was wrote and printed that year, 1584, appears best from the original edition printed 1584 according to Mr. Rawlinson's catalogue.

Jan. 4, 1733-4. I have entertained in divers respects

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[1] Mr. Collins's copy is now among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian. There is certainly one leaf cut out, but the MS. contains the preface usually found before the Commonwealth. I may here remark, that all the MSS. I have yet seen (and they are many) seem to be transcripts from the first edition, 1584, and not, in a single case, original. There can be no question, that when the book originally came over, it created a great sensation, and was eagerly sought after. Probably very few found their way into England, and the rarity of the printed copies occasioned the vast number of MS. transcripts which are still found in all our collections of any magnitude.

a good opinion of father Parsons, with respect to some of his books, which I judg'd to be good and pious in many particulars, tho' his book *Of the Succession*, and some others, (the *Three Conversions* ought to be excepted, which indeed I value,) are of very mischievous consequence, and by no means to be approved of. Mr. Baker cannot (he tells me in his letter of Nov. 23d, 1733) come into my opinion, that Parsons "was in many respects a very good man;" (I spoke it chiefly with respect to his *Christian Directory* and his pious writings.) He takes him to have been a cunning knave. He allows indeed that he wrote one very good book, but then he observes, that that is said to have been stole, in part, from Grenada. He notes that most of the rest are wrote to serve bad ends, and are not consistent with one another, and one or more of 'em knavishly father'd upon the seculars. Dr. Tho. James hath said much of and against him, to which may be join'd what is said farther of him by Mr. H. Foulis, lib. x. cap. 1, &c., and more in the introduction to the *Jesuits Memorial*, published from k. James's own copy in 1690, and yet more by the secular priests, all which may make one have but a bad opinion of him according to Mr. Baker, which in the main is a just observation enough.

April 6, 1735. On Febr. 24, $17\frac{18}{19}$, Charles Eyston, of East Hendred in Berks, esq., wrote me a letter from thence, in which he was pleased to write a note about father Parsons, occasioned by what I had wrote to him about Dr. Gregory Martin and the said father Parsons :

"If you please to look in the *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 170, you will find Mr. Wood of opinion that Dr. Gregory Martine wrote the book you mention in your letter; that the true title, as well as the running title over every leafe, is; *A Treatise of Schisme.* That it was printed at Doway A.D. 1578. And that it is quite a different book from the *Nine Reasons* etc. said by Possevinus and Wood to be written by father Parsons. And now Parsons falls so pat in my way, I must tell you I had last week here a gentleman, of as much reading, and of as much judgment, as

most of my acquaintance: with whom I had at least halfe an hour's discourse about Parsons, upon the occasion of what you told me Dr. James reports of him; and wee both concluded, that had he been guilty of robbing the library of Baliol college, (as James reports he was,) it would certainly have been taken notice of by his contemporary Cambden."

Mr. Eyston added in the same letter,

"You and I have formerly talkt of Leicester's Commonwealth: perhapps you can informe me who was the real author of it. Mr. Wood, I. 309, tells us, tho' "'tis commonly reported that Parsons writt it, yet he tells you, that Parsons himself disownes it, in his preface to his *Warneword* to sir Francis Hastinges's *Wastword*, which I find to bee true, by the *Warneword* itselfe; which I have by me. If you have a copy of the Warneword, edit. 1602, you will find it fol. 2nd, on the 2nd side of the leafe. The gentleman abovementioned, who is the honourable Rowland Belasyse, esq., (and is brother and uncle to the late and present viscount Fauconberg,) is your subscriber to Neubrigensis in the better paper. The gentleman who gave me his subscription money takes *Serjeant Plowden* to have been the author of it, *viz.* Leycester's *Common Wealth*."

No. IV. See vol. i. p. 143.

Mr. Cherry's manuscripts, which are only forty-two in number, came to the Bodleian library in 1729, and according to the Catalogue of Benefactions were actually bequeathed to the university by the will of the possessor himself, his daughter sending, at the same time with the books, her father's portrait; still hanging in the Bodleian gallery. The MSS. however, I believe were *given* at the suggestion of Samuel Parker,[1] eldest son of the bishop by Mr. Cherry's widow, and at her decease forwarded by her daughter, who had an insuperable antipathy to Hearne. It was in this collection, No. 7, that Hearne's *Vindication of the Oath of Allegiance* was discovered; and in order to disgrace and make him ob

[1] He printed, besides many other works, see ante pp. 61, 176, a now scarce volume of letters on several subjects entitled *Sylva*, 8vo. Lond. 1701.

noxious in the eyes of his own party, published by John Bilston, a chaplain of All Souls, who wrote the preface, Dr. Shippen and George (nick-named *Jolly*) Ward being parties to the publication. I well remember Thorpe the bookseller, having a copy that had formerly belonged to Mr. Baker of St. John's, Cambridge, the "socius ejectus" and Hearne's friend, who had enriched it with several pages in his own hand, relative to the work and its author. If the present owner of the volume (one containing several tracts) sees this note, he will estimate his purchase. Dr. Rawlinson's copy, collated with the original MS. by himself and Mr. Ball in 1736, and "some errours corrected, notwithstanding the pretended accuracy of the Rev. Mr. Bilston, the editor," is in the Bodleian. The reader, in the meanwhile, shall have the following illustrations from Hearne's Diaries:[1]

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[1] Whilst on the subject of Mr. Cherry's MSS., let me state that among them (No. 3) is contained a very valuable document alluded to by Burnet, who had, it seems, seen the original under the king's own hand, but probably wanting some leaves, whereas Cherry's is perfect, and therefore much more voluminous. This was an account of the sees which king Henry VIII. designed, with the abbies out of which they were to be erected. Burnet, book 3, (1539,) p. 263, wonders that Chester should have been omitted. It is in Mr. Cherry's MSS., not as a bishoprick, it is true, but for a provost, four prebendaries, a reader of divinity, a schoolmaster to teach grammar and logick in the Greek and Latin, an usher, 24 boys, 4 petite-canons to sing in the quire, 4 laymen to sing and serve also in the quire, 6 choristers, a master of the children, a gospeller, a pistoller, a sum of xx *li.* "to be distributed yerely in almes amonge pore housholders," another sum of lii *li.* to 12 pore men "decayed by warres or in the kinges service," xiii *li.* vi *s.* viij *d.* "to be employed in mending yerely highe wayes," a steward, an auditor, a porter "to kepe the gates," a butler, a master cook, an under cook, "one eator to bye their dietts," and two sextons. The total receipts from Chester were 1003. 5. 3., the portions to be paid to the provost, officers, and other expenses, 471. 6. 8. To remain for his majesty's use 531. 0. 0. The whole MS. well deserves to be printed. No. 36 is queen Elizabeth's own MS. of "The Glasse of the synnefull soule" dated 1544, dedicated to queen Catharine, and bound in a cover of her (Elizabeth's) own workmanship.

Dec. 26. To the Rev. Mr. Henry Frinsham, vicar of White-Waltham, near Maidenhead, in Berks.

Rev. Sir,

A gentleman told me yesterday, that he had heard accidentally, that a parcel of MSS. which had belonged to a friend of mine, together with his picture, was either given, or about to be given, to the Bodleian library, (from which I have been debarred many years,) and that a MS. of mine is among them. I desired to know who this friend was, upon which he told me, his name was one Cherry, a person he had never heard of before. I was much surprised at this, and soon resolved to write to you about it. As no one hath a greater regard for the posthumous fame and reputation of my best friend Mr. Cherry, so I shall be very sorry, if any thing should be done contrary to what he intended; particularly I shall be much concerned, if any MS. of mine should be so disposed of, as any way to be to my disadvantage. If you can, pray be so kind and just to me, as to let me know the truth of this affair, and what that MS. is of mine. In doing which you will oblige, Sir,

your most humble servant,

Tho. Hearne.

Edmund Hall, Oxford,
Dec. 26, 1729.

Dec. 27. The gentleman, that told me what is said in the letter above inserted, was Mr. Owen of All Souls' coll.

Memorand. that there was no good picture of Mr. Cherry.

Mr. Cherry gave me what MSS. he designed to dispose of, before he died, and I wrote down a note of them, and left it with Mr. Cherry, but I kept no copy of the note, never went over for the MSS., (but desired Mr. Cherry to send them, which however he did not,

being hindered,) and so I never had them, Mr. Cherry dying pretty suddenly.

Among those MSS. I remember was sir John Fortescue's Declaration, many Greek transcripts from MSS. in the Bodleian library, but these transcripts were taken (chiefly by my self) from Mr. Dodwell's transcripts, a MS. of Brute of England, a 4to. MS. containing copies of letters between Mr. Dodwell and others about the schisms, with some other MSS., the subject of which I quite forget; only one I well remember was a 4to. MS. in French, adorned with pictures, being an account of the deposition of Rich. II., transcribed by Mr. Cherry himself, from an old MS. (which I saw, when I was a boy, several times) that Dr. Hickes had communicated to Mr. Cherry. This is the same MS. I have mentioned in my preface to *Vita Ricardi II.*

Jan. 7. Yesterday I had a letter from Mr. Henry Frinsham, vicar of White Waltham, dated Jan. 4, 1729, in which Mr. F. writes thus:

Sir,

I received yours of the 26th last past, and would have giv'n you an answer to't before now, had it not come at so busy a season; tho' I am apprehensive what I now send you will be but little satisfactory to you. Some years ago I took a catalogue of the MSS. you mention, but do not remember any thing particularly of them, whether there was any one amongst them that belonged to you or any other person, but those that had the possession of them, and in whose custody they were. The best account I can give you of them at present is, that my mother [Cherry] gave them by will to the Bodleian library, and that my sister [Mrs. Anne Cherry] hath sent them to Oxoñ some time ago, where I suppose, they are now lodged in the archives. Mr. Samuel Parker, whom I imagine you are acquainted with, can give you

a better account what is become of them than I can, and no doubt will, if you apply your self to him; for my sister consulted him about the sending of them thither, and he indeed, as I have been informed, first put it into my mother's head to send them thither. I was no more concerned in it than you were, and perhaps dislike the disposal of them, in that manner, as much as you do; for had not that notion been infused into her, 'tis not very improbable, they might have fallen into my hands, but no more of that.

Jan. 11. Yesterday between 3 and 4 o'clock, I was with the Vice-Chancellour (Dr. Butler) about restoring me my MS. that is (what I had heard) come to the Bodleian library, and was lent by me to Mr. Cherry, but never given by me either to him or to any one else, and I design it for no other place than the flames. It is the original, and is dated, as I very lately learned, (for I had quite forgot,) June xi, 1700, thirty years ago. I have not the copy of so much as a single word of it. It is written by way of letter about the oath of allegiance, which I took when I was made batchelor of arts, as afterwards I did when I was made master of arts, and when I was made beadle; and I paid those to whom I took it all the allegiance (that is just none) that was due to them. All this I readily acknowledge. But when the abjuration oath was imposed, I utterly refused it, resigned my place of architypography and superior beadle, was debarr'd (for I never resigned) my place of hypobibliothecarius of the Bodleian library, and I am now so much dissatisfyed with both oaths, (notwithstanding the oath of allegiance can only include all the allegiance that is due to the prince to whom 'tis taken, which can in reality be just none, to a de facto king of England,) that I decline and will decline taking either of them to the present possessors of the throne, or their successors, in opposition to the rightful heir. Some say that this letter was wrote

by me to induce and persuade Mr. Cherry to take the oath, whereas the contrary is true; it was upon occasion of my taking the oath when I was made bachelor of arts. I put down in writing the arguments that persuaded me to take the oath, and this I did by way of letter, and afterwards I lent it Mr. Cherry, who wanted to be satisfyed about my reasons, as it was fit he should, he having educated me at the university. The arguments that then satisfied me are far from doing so now. I look upon them as weak and frivolous, and I am so much dissatisfyed with this MS. of mine, that if they will keep it from me, I nevertheless revoke every paragraph, line, word, letter and tittle in it, and consign it over to the fire. *When I was a childe, I spake [or reasoned] as a childe, I understood as a childe, I thought as a childe; but when I became a man I put away childish things.* The Vice-Chancellor seemed to be against restoring it me, and said every one of the curators' leaves must be had, and that a majority would not do, tho' he could not but allow that the thing was really mine. Upon which I presently left him, concluding that he was an enemy.

Feb. 5. My best friend Mr. Francis Cherry was a very handsome man, particularly when young.

His hands were delicately white.

He was a man of great parts, and one of the finest gentlemen in England. K. James II. seeing him on horseback in Windsor forest, when his majesty was hunting, asked who it was, and being told, the king said he never saw any one sit a horse better in his life.

Mr. Cherry was educated in the free-school at Bray under Mr. (now Dr.) King.

He was gentleman commoner of Edm. hall anno 1682, Mr. Penton the principal having the chief care of him.

The hall was then very full, particularly there were then a great many gentlemen commoners there.

Mr. Cherry chummed with two more. They call chamber-fellows by the name of *chums*.

He behaved himself very genteely in the hall, and very innocently.

He used to allow himself for battelling just nine shillings a week.

He used to complain, that he was not so studious in the hall as he afterwards wished he had been.

March 9. To Dr. Richard Rawlinson, at London House in Aldersgate street, London :

Dear Sir,

I know no hurt in changing any opinion for the better, especially when secular interest is not the motive to it. As for the juvenile or puerile exercise you speak of, Mr. Samuel Parker, who (with great weakness) advised the putting of those MSS. (contrary to Mr. Cherry's design, for he intended them for me) in the Bodleian library, can tell you more of it than I can. I lent it to Mr. Cherry, with a desire y^t it might be return'd or else destroy'd. Neither was done, tho' I afterwards made the same request also to his widow. Whatever it be, for I have no copy either of the whole or any part of it, (nor indeed ever had any, I revoke every thing in it, as a boyish performance not fit to be preserved. The right of this thing belonged, and does still belong, to no one but myself, and consequently, notwithstanding it be unjustly detained from me) no one either had or hath a right of disposing of it but my self. As far as I can learn, 'tis 30 years ago since 'twas wrote. What the particulars of it are I cannot tell at such a distance. Let them be what they will, they must not be looked upon as my present sentiments, or as the result of what I would write now. Tho' I took the oath of allegiance, as you and many others did, but went no farther, yet I much question whether it will appear from this MS. (to which they say my name is subjoyn'd) that I did so. But be the

thing what it will, I consign it to the flames, and protest against it's being kept in the library. I repeat my thanks to you for your hint about Potiphar; 'tis not material as to what I alledged it for, whether it be Pharaoh or Potiphar. However, I may have a proper opportunity perhaps (for I am always willing to own any mistake) of signifying, that it should be rather Potiphar. In the mean time, I am sincerely, dear sir,

your obliged and most humble servant

Tho. Hearne.

Dr. Rawlinson informs me that the title of my letter about the oath of allegiance is handed about in London, and that the first news of that MS. came from Mr. West, who was pleased to tell the Dr. he had ordered a copy, which he doubted not soon to receive with much satisfaction. If this be so, perhaps he employs Mr. Burton. Yet Mr. Fysher told me more than once, no such thing should be done, the MS. being not really the library's. The Dr.'s letter dated March xi, 1729-30.

July 20. Mr. West did tell me Wise of Trin. college was the first that sent up to London about the juvenile letter they have of mine about the oath of allegiance. He sent, it seems, to his former pupil, Lethullier, who made thereupon a noise, but it hath not had their desired ends, but the contrary, and good men (and such as act and speak sedately) say, that they now have a better opinion of me than they had before, declaring that 'tis an argument that I acted with deliberation, and not rashly, when I formerly took the oath of allegiance, and not as those do who take oaths without considering at all.

July 22. On Saturday last Mr. Browne of Univ. coll. told me, that the evening before Dr. Shippen, George Ward, and Mr. Bilston of All Souls', had been all together for three hours about printing the letter of mine. I

told Mr. Br. that they might be ashamed of keeping it from me. "Ay," replyed Mr. B., "all people ought to "be ashamed of such doings."

No. V. See vol. i. p. 212.

GRACES.[1]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

After Meat.

Schol. Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis,
Resp. Et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.
Schol. Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini,
Resp. Qui fecit cœlum et terras.
Schol. Sit nomen Domini benedictum,
Resp. Ab hoc tempore usque in sæcula.
Schol. Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus, tum in viventibus tum in defunctis, gratias Tibi agimus pro omnibus Fundatoribus, cæterisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem, et ad studia literarum alimur; Te rogantes ut nos, hisce Tuis donis ad Tuam gloriam recte utentes, una cum iis ad vitam immortalem perducamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Deus det vivis gratiam; Ecclesiæ, Reginæ, Regnoque nostro, pacem et concordiam; et nobis peccatoribus vitam æternam.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

After Meat.

Benedictus est Deus in donis suis.
Resp. Et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.
Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini est.
Resp. Qui fecit cœlum ac terras.
Sit nomen Dei benedictum.
Resp. Ab hoc tempore usque ad sæcula.
Tribuere digneris, Domine Deus, nobis omnibus bona facientibus ob Tuum Sanctum nomen Vitam æternam. Amen.

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[1] I am indebted, in every case, to the best authority in the society, for the correctness of this No.

In memoria æterna erit justus.

Resp. Et ab auditione mala nunquam timebit.

Justorum animæ in manibus Dei sunt.

Resp. Ne tangant eos instrumenta nequitiæ.

Funde quæsumus, Domine Deus, in mentes nostras gratiam Tuam, ut Tuis hisce donis datis a Johanne Balliolo et Dervorguilla uxore, cæterisque omnibus Benefactoribus nostris, rite in Tuam gloriam utentes in vitam una cum fidelibus omnibus resurgamus: per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus pro infinita sua clementia Ecclesiæ unitatem et concordiam concedat, Reginam conservet, pacemque huic Regno Populoque Christiano largiatur: per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

MERTON COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Oculi omnium in Te respiciunt, Domine.

Tu das escam illis tempore opportuno.

Aperis manum Tuam, et imples omne animal benedictione Tua.

Benedicas nobis, Domine, omnibus Bonis quæ de Tua beneficentia accepturi sumus.

Per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

After Meat.

Quod corpora nostra, Deus, cibo potuque abunde refecisti, agimus Tibi gratias, et Benignitati Tuæ quantum possumus maximas, simulque precamur ut animas nostras Verbo Spirituque Tuo deinceps pascas, ut mala omnia fugientes, ea quæ placitura sunt Majestati Tuæ perfecte intelligamus, diligenterque meditemur, et ad ea præstanda toto impetu feramur. Per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

EXETER COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedictus benedicat.

After Meat.

Gratias Tibi agimus, omnipotens et Æterne Deus, pro his atque omnibus beneficiis Tuis. Conserves quæsumus Ecclesiam Catholicam, Regnum Britannicum, Reginam Victoriam, totamque progeniem Regiam, desque nobis pacem in Christo æternam.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedicte Deus, qui pascis nos a juventute nostra et præbes cibum omni carni, reple gaudio et lætitia corda nostra ut nos affatim quod satis est habentes abundemus ad omne opus bonum, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum, Cui, Tecum et Spiritu Sancto, sit omnis honos, laus, et imperium, in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

After Meat.

Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus cum in viventibus tum in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro Edvardo secundo, Fundatore nostro, pro Adamo de Brome, præcipuo Benefactore, cæterisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia bonarum literarum alimur; rogantes ut nos, his donis Tuis recte utentes, ad Resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

QUEENS COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedic nobis, Domine Deus, et his donis, quæ ex liberalitate Tua sumpturi sumus; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

After Meat.

Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis.
Resp. Sicut et in operibus suis.
Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.
Resp. Qui fecit cœlum et terras.
Sit nomen Domini benedictum.
Resp. Nunc, usque et in sæcula.

Dignere, Domine Deus, largiri nobis omnibus Te invocantibus propter nomen Tuum sanctum vitam æternam. Amen.

Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus, tum in viventibus, tum in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro fundatore nostro Roberto Eglesfield, cæterisque nostris benefactoribus, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et literarum studia alimur: rogantes ut nos, his donis recte utentes in nominis Tui gloriam, ad resurrectionis gloriam perpetuam perducamur; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus det vivis gratiam, ecclesiæ, reginæ, regnoque nostro pacem et concordiam, et nobis peccatoribus vitam æternam. Amen.

[St. Edmund Hall.—Grace before dinner same as at Queens College.

After Dinner.—Agimus Tibi gratias, Deus et Pater, pro tot beneficiis, quæ nobis assidue et pro infinita Tua liberalitate largiris, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.]

NEW COLLEGE.

1. *Ante Prandium.*

Vers. Benedicite;
Resp. Domino.
Vers. Oculi omnium spectant in Te, Domine!
Resp. Tu das iis escam in tempore opportuno,
Tu aperis manum et imples omne animal benedictione Tua.
Gloria Patri, &c.
Oratio. Benedic nobis, Domine Deus, et iis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate sumus sumpturi, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.
Resp. Amen.
Vers. Mensæ cælestis participes nos facias, Rex æternæ gloriæ.
Resp. Amen.

2. *Post Prandium.*

Vers. Deus pacis et dilectionis maneat nobiscum semper: Tu autem, Domine, miserere nostri.
Resp. Deo gratias: laudate eum omnes gentes, laudate eum omnes populi ejus, quoniam confirmata est supra nos misericordia ejus, et veritas Domini manet in æternum.
Gloria Patri, &c.
Vers. Dispersit, et dedit pauperibus;
Resp. Et justitia Ejus manet in sæculum sæculi.
Vers. Benedicam Domino in omni tempore;
Resp. Et semper laus Ejus erit in ore meo.
Vers. In Domino gloriabitur anima mea;
Resp. Audiant mansueti, et lætentur.
Vers. Magnificate Dominum mecum;
Resp. Exaltemus Nomen Ejus, et Ipsum.
Vers. Sit Nomen Domini benedictum;
Resp. Ex hoc nunc usque in sæculum.
Oratio. Agimus Tibi gratias, Omnipotens Deus, pro his et universis beneficiis Tuis, quæ de Tua largitate accepimus, qui vivis et regnas Deus in sæcula sæculorum.

Resp. Amen.
Vers. In memoria æterna erit justus;
Resp. Ab auditione mala non timebit.
Vers. Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt;
Resp. Neque tanget eos cruciatus.
Vers. Domine, salvum fac Regem nostrum;
Resp. Et exaudi nos in die quocunque invocamus Te.
Vers. Domine, exaudi orationem meam;
Resp. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.
Oratio. Omnipotens et æterne Deus, qui semper tam es laudandus pro defunctis quam orandus pro viventibus, agimus Tibi gratias pro Fundatore nostro Gulielmo de Wykeham, reliquisque quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia literarum alimur; rogantes ut nos, his donis Tuis ad nominis Tui honorem recte utentes, ad resurrectionis Tuæ gloriam perducamur immortalem, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

3. *Ante Cœnam.*

Vers. Benedicite;
Resp. Domino.
Vers. Cœnam sanctificet qui nobis omnia præbet.
In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.
Resp. Amen.

4. *Post Cœnam.*

Vers. Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis;
Resp. Et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.
Vers. Adjutorium nostrum est in nomine Domini
Resp. Qui fecit cœlum et terram.
Vers. Sit nomen Domini benedictum;
Resp. Ex hoc nunc usque in sæculum.
Oratio. Agimus Tibi gratias, &c. (ut post prandium).

5. *Ante Prandium.*

Benedic nobis Domine Deus! atque iis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate sumus sumpturi per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

6. *Post Prandium.*

Vers. Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis;
Resp. Et sanctus in omnibus operibus Ejus.
Vers. Adjutorium nostrum est in nomine Domini
Resp. Qui fecit cœlum et terram.

Vers. Sit nomen Domini benedictum;
Resp. Ex hoc nunc usque in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.
Oratio. Agimus Tibi gratias, omnipotens Deus, pro Fundatore nostro Gulielmo de Wykeham, reliquisque quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia literarum alimur, rogantes ut nos, his donis Tuis ad Nominis Tui honorem recte utentes, ad resurrectionis Tuæ gloriam perducamur immortalem, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.
Fac Reginam salvam Domine;

Da pacem in diebus nostris.

Et exaudi nos in die quocunque invocamus Te. Amen.

7. *Ante Prandium.*

Benedictus benedicat.

8. *Post Prandium.*

Benedicto benedicatur.

[WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

Ante Prandium.

Benedic nobis, Domine Deus, atque iis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate sumus sumpturi, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Post Prandium.

Agimus Tibi gratias, Omnipotens Deus! pro his et universis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate accepimus, qui vivis et regnas; et es Deus in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

Te de profundis, summe Rex,
Jehovah, supplex invoco!
Intende voci supplicis,
Ad Te precantem suspice.
Delicta si peccantium
Severus observaveris,
Quis sustinebit impius?
Piusve quis non deficit?
At lenitas paterna Tibi;
Hinc Te veremur filii;
Te sustinemur unico
A lucis orto sidere.
Fiduciam *tantamque*[1] spem

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[1] Qu. totamque.

In Te reponit Israel!
Tuo, Deus, qui sanguine
Peccata mundi diluis.
Deo Patri sit gloria;
Ejusque soli Filio;
Sanctissimo cum Spiritu[1]
In sæculorum sæcula.

Oratio. Omnipotens et sempiterne Deus, qui tam es laudandus pro defunctis &c. ut in Grat. Act. post prandium in Coll. Nov.]

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedicas nobis, quæsumus Te, et hisce creaturis in usum nostrum, ut illæ sanctificatæ sint et nobis salutares, ut nos inde corroborati magis apti reddamur ad omnia opera bona in laudem Tui Nominis æternam. Amen.

After Meat.

Æterne Deus, bonorum omnium largitor, agimus Tibi gratias pro electione, redemptione, conservatione, præsentique hac refocillatione; atque etiam pro Ricardo Fleming et Thoma Rotheram Fundatoribus nostris, cæterisque benefactoribus quos excitare dignatus es ad eximia bona nobis præparanda; supplices Te orantes ut eorum beneficia, quæ ad sempiternam donatorum memoriam vigent, complures alios ad eandem pietatem æmulandam excitare possint, et eorum quotidie memores non indigni reperiamur hac tanta benedictione, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Ecclesiam universam, Regem, totum hoc regnum Deus pro immensa sua bonitate conservet protegat et defendat, fidem nostram adaugeat, peccata remittat, afflictis solatium afferat, et pacem in Christo nobis sempiternam reddat. Amen.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

Appositis et apponendis benedicat Deus, Pater Filius et Spiritus Sanctus.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Deus pacis et charitatis digneris quæsumus habitare nobiscum, et Tu Domine miserere nostrum. Amen.

[1] Cum Spiritu Paracleto.

Laudant Te omnia opera Tua, Domine. Laudant Te omnes Sancti Tui.

Laudate Dominum omnes gentes. Laudate Eum omnes populi Ejus.

Quoniam confirmata est supra nos misericordia Ejus et veritas Domini manet in æternum.

Gloria sit Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto.

Sicut erat in principio sic nunc est et erit in sæcula sæculorum.

Dispersit et dedit pauperibus.

Et justitia Ejus manet in sæculum sæculi et cornu Ejus exaltabitur in gloria.

Semper benedicam Domino.

Semper in ore meo laus Ejus.

Cantate Domino et benedicite Nomini Ejus.

Enunciate inter gentes gloriam Ejus et omnibus populis admirabilia Ejus.

Largire nobis, misericors Pater, miserrimis peccatoribus æternam vitam propter Nomen sanctum Tuum per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Hymnus Eucharisticus.

Te Deum Patrem colimus,
Te laudibus prosequimur,
Qui corpus cibo reficis,
Cælesti mentem gratia.

Te adoramus, O Jesu,
Te, Fili unigenite,
Te, qui non dedignatus es
Subire claustra Virginis.

Actus in crucem factus es
Irato Deo victima:
Per Te, Salvator unice,
Vitæ spes nobis rediit.

Tibi, æterne Spiritus,
Cujus afflatu peperit
Infantem Deum Maria
Æternum benedicimus.

Triune Deus, hominum
Salutis Auctor optime,
Immensum hoc mysterium
Ovante lingua canimus.

In memoria æterna erunt justi.
Ab auditione mala non timebunt.

Corpora eorum in pace sepulta sunt, et nomina eorum vivant a generatione in generationem.

Sapientiam eorum narrabunt populi et laudes eorum enunciabit Ecclesia.

Domine Deus, Resurrectio et Vita eorum omnium qui in Te confidunt, Qui semper benedictus es in donis Tuis et sanctis in operibus, immortales gratias agimus Majestati Tuæ pro Gulielmo de Waynfleet, Fundatore nostro, et pro omnibus Benefactoribus nostris, amplissimisque beneficiis Tuis, quæ nobis per manus eorum tradidisti; Teque suppliciter obsecramus ut nos hisce donis Tuis recte utamur ad Nominis Tui honorem, ut una cum sanctis Tuis æternæ gloriæ in cœlis participes fiamus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen. Amen.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.

Ante Prandium.

Oculi omnium spectant in Te, Deus! Tu das illis escas tempore opportuno. Aperis manum Tuam et imples omne animal Tua benedictione. Mensæ cœlestis nos participes facias, Deus, Rex æternæ gloriæ.

Post Prandium.

Qui nos creavit, redemit et pavit, sit benedictus in æternum. Deus, exaudi orationem nostram. Agimus Tibi gratias, Pater cœlestis, pro Gulielmo Smith episcopo, et Ricardo Sutton milite, Fundatoribus nostris; pro Alexandro Nowel et Jocosa Frankland, aliisque Benefactoribus nostris; humiliter Te precantes ut eorum numerum benignissime adaugeas. Ecclesiam Catholicam, et populum Christianum custodi. Hæreses et errores omnes extirpa. Victoriam Reginam nostram et subditos ejus defende. Pacem da et conserva per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Ante Cœnam.

Omnipotens et sempiterne Deus, sine quo nihil est dulce, nihil odoriferum, misericordiam Tuam humiliter imploramus, ut nos cœnamque nostram benedicas; ut corda nostra exhilares; ut quæ suscepturi sumus alimenta, Tuo honori, Tuæque beneficientiæ accepta referamus; per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Post Cœnam.

Quod corpora nostra, Deus optime maxime, cibo potuque abunde refecisti, agimus Tibi gratias, quantas possumus maximas; simulque precamur, ut animas nostras verbo et Spiritu deinde pascas; ut omnia mala fugiamus; ut quæ sint Tibi placitura perfecte intelligamus, diligenter meditemur, et ad ea præstanda toto impetu feramur; per Christum Dominum nostrum.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Before Dinner.

Nos miseri et egentes homines, pro hoc cibo quem ad corporis nostri alimonium sanctificatum es largitus ut eo recte utamur, Tibi, Deus omnipotens, Pater cœlestis, reverenter gratias agimus, simul obsecrantes ut cibum angelorum, panem verum cœlestem, Dei Verbum æternum Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum nobis impertiare, ut Eo mens nostra pascatur, et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus alamur, foveamur, et corroboremur.

After Dinner.

Infunde, quæsumus, Domine Deus, gratiam Tuam in mentes nostras; ut hisce donis Tuis, datis a Ricardo Fox Fundatore nostro, cæterisque Benefactoribus nostris, recte in Tuam gloriam utentes, una cum fidelibus defunctis in vitam cœlestem resurgamus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Deus pro infinita Sua clementia, ecclesiæ Suæ concordiam et unitatem concedat, Regem nostrum conservet, pacem regno universo populoque Christiano largiatur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Ante Cibum.

Nos miseri homines et egeni, pro cibis quos nobis ad corporis subsidium benigne es largitus, Tibi Deus omnipotens, Pater cœlestis, gratias reverenter agimus; simul obsecrantes, ut iis sobrie, modeste atque grate utamur. Insuper petimus, ut cibum angelorum, verum panem cœlestem, Verbum Dei æternum, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, nobis impertiaris; utque Illo mens nostra pascatur, et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus foveamur, alamur, et corroboremur. Amen.

Post Cibum.

[*The Bible Clerk reads from the Greek Test.*]

Omnipotens et misericors Deus, qui donis Tuis nos exsatiasti, effice ut quicquid per nos fieri aut prætermitti velis, diligenter observemus, mandata Tua universa prompto atque fideli obsequio obeuntes, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Antiph. Domine, salvam fac Reginam.

Resp. Et exaudi nos, quando invocamus Te.

Deus in Cujus manu sunt corda regum; Qui es humilium consolator, fidelium fortitudo, protector omnium in Te sperantium, da Reginæ nostræ Victoriæ populoque Christiano ut Te Regem regum, et dominantium Dominum, agnoscant semper et venerentur, et post hanc vitam regni Tui æterni fiant participes; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus, a quo derivatur omnis munificentia et bonitas, debitas Tibi gratias agimus, quod felicis memoriæ Regem Henricum ejus nominis octavum, ad Ecclesiam hanc fundandam animaveris; et rogamus pro sancta[1] Tua misericordia, ut cum nos hoc tanto beneficio adjuti, ad laudem Tui nominis profecerimus, una cum omnibus qui jam in Domino dormierunt, beatam resurrectionem, et æternæ felicitatis præmia consequamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis:
Qui sanctus est in omnibus operibus suis.

Adjutorium nostrum est in nomine Domini:
Qui fecit cœlum et terram.

Sit nomen Domini benedictum:
Ut nunc est, sic in secula seculorum.

Oremus.

Domine, salvam fac Victoriam reginam nostram:
Et exaudi nos, cum invocamus Te.

Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus cum in viventibus tum etiam in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro Thoma Pope, Militi, Fundatore nostro, et Elizabetha, consorte ejus, defunctis, ceterisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia Literarum alimur—rogantes ut nos, his donis ad Tuam gloriam recte

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[1] Al. summa.

utentes, una cum illis ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedic, Domine, nos, et hæc Tua dona quæ de Tua largitate sumpturi sumus.

Pater noster qui es in cœlis, sanctificetur nomen Tuum; adveniat regnum Tuum, fiat voluntas Tua, sicut in cœlo, sic etiam in terra; panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie, et remitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos remittimus debitoribus nostris; et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo; quia Tuum est regnum, potentia, et gloria, in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

After Meat.

Agimus Tibi gratias, omnipotens et sempiterne Deus, pro his et universis beneficiis: dignare, Domine, misereri nostrum, et manere semper nobiscum, ut auxilio Spiritus Sancti, mandatis Tuis sedulo obsequamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Agimus tibi gratias, omnipotens et sempiterne Deus, pro THOMA WHITE, milite, et Fundatore nostro defuncto, ac AVICIA et JOANNA uxoribus ejus, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia literarum alimur, rogantes, ut nos, his donis ad Tuam gloriam rectè utentes, una cum illis ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Benedicamus Domino.

Deo gratias.

JESUS COLLEGE.

Precatio ante cibum sumendum.

Nos miseri et egentes homines pro cibo, quem ad alimoniam corporis sanctificatum nobis es largitus, ut eo utamur grati Tibi Deus omnipotens, Pater cælestis, gratias reverenter agimus; simul obsecrantes ut cibum angelorum, verum panem cælestem, Verbum Dei æternum, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum nobis impertiaris; ut Illo mens nostra pascatur et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus foveamur, alamur et corroboremur. Amen.

Post cibum Precatio.

Quandoquidem nos, Domine, donis Tuis, omnipotens et misericors Deus, exsatiasti, effice ut posthac quid per nos fieri aut secus velis diligenter observemus, atque illud animo sincero effectum præstemus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Vers. Domine salvum fac Regem.

Resp. Et exaudi nos in die quâ invocaverimus Te.

Deus, in cujus manu sunt corda regum, qui es humilium consolator et fidelium fortitudo et protector omnium in Te sperantium, da Regi nostro Jacobo populoque Christiano triumphum virtutis Tuæ scienter excolere[1] ut per Te semper reparentur ad gloriam, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

Cler. Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis:

Resp. Sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.

Cler. Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini:

Resp. Qui fecit cœlum et terras.

Cler. Sit nomen Dei benedictum:

Resp. Ex hoc usque in secula seculorum.

Cler. Domine, fac salvam Victoriam Reginam.

Resp. Exaudi nos cum invocemus Te.

Cler. Domine Deus, vita et resurrectio credentium, qui semper es laudandus, tum in viventibus tum in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro Nicolao Wadhamo armigero et pro Dorothea uxore ejus, Fundatoribus nostris defunctis, aliisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et studium literarum alimur; rogantes ut nos, his Tuis donis recte utentes, una cum illis ad resurrectionem gloriæ perducamur; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Agimus Tibi gratias, Deus misericors, pro acceptis a bonitate Tua beneficiis; enixe comprecantes ut serenissimam nostram Reginam Victoriam, totam regiam familiam, populumque tuum universum, tuta in pace semper custodias.

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[1] Colere as printed by the University Commissioners from a very incorrect transcript (Addit. MSS. 6044) in the British Museum.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

Ante Cibum.

Nos miseri homines et egeni, pro cibis quos nobis ad corporis subsidium benigne es largitus, Tibi Deus omnipotens, Pater cælestis, gratias reverenter agimus; simul obsecrantes, ut iis sobrie, modeste, atque grate utamur. Insuper petimus, ut cibum angelorum, verum panem cælestem, Verbum Dei æternum, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, nobis impertiaris: utque Illo mens nostra pascatur, et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus foveamur, alamur, et corroboremur. Amen.

Post Cibum.

Omnipotens et misericors Deus, qui donis Tuis nos exsatiasti, effice ut quicquid per nos fieri aut prætermitti velis, diligenter observemus, mandata Tua universa prompto atque fideli obsequio obeuntes, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Antiph. Domine, salvam fac Reginam.

Resp. Et exaudi nos quando invocamus Te.

Agimus Tibi gratias, omnipotens et sempiterne Deus, pro THOMA COOKESIO, baronetto, Fundatore nostro, cujus beneficio hic ad pietatem, studiumque literarum alimur: simul rogantes ut, his donis ad Tuam gloriam recte utentes, una cum eo ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

No. VI. See vol. i. p. 259.

[From the original in the author's own hand, Cowley's Poems, folio, Lond. 1656. Bodl. C. 2. 21. Art.]

Liber Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, ex dono Viri et Poëtæ optimi, D. Abrahami Cowley, authoris; qui pro singulari sua in Bodleium, Musasque benevolentia, Oden MS. insequentem, Pindari fœliciter imitatricem composuit, et manu propria exaratam apposuit VI. Calend. Jul. CIↃ IↃC LVI.[1]

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[1] This inscription written by bishop Barlow.

PINDARIQUE ODE.

THE BOOK

Humbly presenting it selfe to the Vniversitie Librarie at Oxford.

1.

Hail, Learnings Pantheon! Hail, the sacred Ark,
Where all ye World of Science does embark!
W^ch ever shalt wth stand, and hast soe long withstood
Insatiat Times devowring Flood!
Hail, Tree of Knowledge! thy Leaves Fruit! wch well
Dost in ye midst of Paradise arise,
Oxford ye Muses Paradise!
From wch may never Sword the Blest expell.
Hail, Bank of all past Ages, where they lie
T' enrich wth Interest Posteritie!
Hail, Wits illustrious Galaxie,
Where thowsand Lights into one Brightnes spread,
Hail, Living Vniversitie of the Dead!

2.

Vnconfuséd Babel of all Toungs, wch ere
The mighty Linguist Fame, or Time, the mighty Traveller,
That could Speak, or this could Hear!
Maiestique Monument, and Pyramide,
Where still the Shapes of parted Soules abide
Embalmed in Verse! exalted Soules, wch now,
Enjoy those Arts they woo'd soe well below!
W^ch now all wonders printed plainly see
That have bin, are, or are to bee,
In the mysterious Librarie,
The Beatifique Bodley of the Deitie!

3.

Will yee into your sacred throng admit
The meanest British Wit?
Yee Generall Councell of the Priests of Fame,
Will yee not murmur, and disdain
That I a place amoungst yee claime
The humblest Deacon of her train?
Will yee allow mee th' honourable Chain?
The Chain of Ornament, wch here
Your noble Prisoners proudly wear?

A Chain w[ch] will more pleasant seem to mee,
Then all my own Pindarique Libertie.
Will yee to bind mee with theise mighty names submit
        Like an Apocrypha w[th] Holy Writ?
What ever happy Book is chained here,
Noe other place or people needs to fear,
His Chaine's a Pasport to goe everywhere.

4.

As when a seat in Heaven
Is to an vnmalitious Sinner given,
        Who casting round his wondring Eye
Does none but Patriarchs and Apostles there espie,
        Martyrs who did their Lives bestow,
        And Saints who Martyrs lived below,
W[th] trembling and amazement hee begins
To recollect his frailties past and sins,
        Hee doubts almost his Station there,
His Soule says to it selfe, How came I here?
        It fares noe otherwise w[th] mee
When I myselfe w[th] conscious wonder see
Amidst this Purified Elected Companie,
        W[th] hardship they and pain,
        Did to this happines attain.
Noe labours I or merits can pretend;
I think, Prædestination onely was my Freind.

5.

Ah y[t] my Author had bin tyed, like Mee,
To such a Place and such a Companie,
Instead of severall Countries, severall Men,
        And Busines, w[ch] y[e] Muses hate!
Hee might have then improuéd y[t] small Estate
W[ch] Nature sparingly did to him give;
        Hee might perhaps have thriven then,
And setled vpon mee, his Child, somewhat to Live,
T' had happier bin for Him, as well as Mee
        For when all, alas, is donne,
Wee Books, I mean, you Books will prove to bee
The best and noblest Conversation.
        For though some Errors will get in,
        Like Tinctures of Original Sin,
        Yet sure wee from our Father's Wit
        Draw all y[e] Strength and Spirits of it,
Leaving y[e] grosser parts for Conversation,
As the best Blood of Man's employ'd on Generation.

No. VII. See vol. i. p. 263.

Letter to Mrs. Barnes on the death of her husband.

Madam,

I am very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Barnes, who was an extraordinary person. As no body had a greater value for him while living than myself, so no one shall retain a greater veneration for his memory. And this not only for his own sake, but, in good measure, for your's, madam, who was pleased to joyn yourself with this excellent man, and to assist him in whatever was necessary for the carrying on his most learned and usefull labours. Had it not been for this unexpected assistance, he must have been reduced to great extremity, and the world would have been deprived of the benefit of many of his writings, particularly of his admirable edition of Homer. I take opportunity, madam, of returning you my thanks for whatever you did for him; and, at the same time, I make you my sincere acknowledgments for those expressions of kindness which you shew to me.

Dr. Hudson never told me one word of Mr. Barnes's design of making me a present of ten guineas, otherwise I should have returned my thanks to my good friend immediately. But, upon my consulting him since the receipt of your letter, he produced a letter of Mr. Barnes's, written in March last, in which mention is made of this present. I am very sorry my friend should die without receiving my acknowledgments for it; but you see upon whom the blame is to rest, and I hope you will excuse me. I have not deserved any such present, yet I very humbly accept it, and shall always esteem it as a true token both of Mr. Barnes's and of your friendship to me, and I shall be glad of any opportunity of doing either yourself, or any of your friends, some real service. I have talked with Dr. Hudson about the Homers: he said he would write to you himself about that matter: I hope all things will be adjusted fairly; but for my part, I neither knew at first what number Mr. Barnes sent to the Dr., nor do I know what number are left, or how auy have been disposed of. I was always of opinion that none ought to be sold under subscription price; and 'tis my opinion at present. The price should be rather inhanced than lessened. Justice to the subscribers commands this, as well as the excellency of the book. I should be very glad to look over any of Mr. Barnes's papers; and if any should fall into my hands, I would take care to preserve them faithfully and honestly. I writ several letters to him, most about matters of learning. If he did not burn them, I shall desire that they may be either restored to me, or at least, that

they may not be exposed, but either destroyed, (as they deserve,) or else (when you have done with them) lodged in the hands of some person who may be trusted with the greatest secret. I do not doubt but you will act cautiously in this affair, which I leave intirely to your own prudence and discretion. Great care ought also to be observed in not letting Mr. Barnes's other papers fall into any hands but where they will certainly be imployed most to his honour and credit. I again return my thanks for all your favours, and if ever I come to Cambridge, or into any parts of that country, you may be sure I will pay my acknowledgments in person. In the mean time I am,

with the utmost esteem,
honour'd madam,
your ever oblig'd humble servt.

Oxon. Aug. 14, 1712. THO. HEARNE.

As for the present, I suppose Dr. Hudson (who it may be had forgot to tell me of it in Mr. Barnes's lifetime) will pay it when he receives your orders. I desire very much to know Mr. Barnes's age, and when, and where he was buried.

No. VIII. See vol. i. p. 291.

List of Books by R. B.

The following catalogue will afford some notion of the sort of cheap literature sought by, and given to, the English public at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. When I originally proposed to give this list, Lowndes's very useful "Bibliographical Dictionary" had not appeared, or I should have hesitated at making such an attempt. Still it is hoped that it will be found correct. Most of those volumes recorded with dates have been personally inspected; all rest upon authority which, at the time, I had no reason to call in question.

Although I have originally termed them "twelve-penny" compilations, I find by the advertisements that some were in the first instance published as high as 3*s.* 6*d.*

1. England's Monarchs. 1685, 1691, 1694, 1702.
2. History of the House of Orange. 1693.
3. History of the two late kings, Charles 2 and James 2. 1693.
4. History of Oliver Cromwell. 1692, 1698, 1706, 1715, 1728.
5. Wars in England, Scotland and Ireland. 1681, 1683, 1684 5th edit. very much enlarged. 1706, 1737.

6. Historical Remarks and Observations of London and Westminster. 1681, 1684, 1691, 1703, 1705, 1730.

7. Admirable Curiosities. Rarities and Wonders in England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. 1681, 1682, 1684, 1685, 1697, 1718, 1728.

8. History of Scotland. } 1685. Dublin, 1746.

9. History of Ireland. } 1685, 1692, 1693, Dublin, 1746.

10. History of Wales. 1695, 1730.

11. Unfortunate Court Favourites. 1695, 1706, 1729.

12. English empire in America. 1685, 1698, 1711, 1728, 1735, 1739.

13. English Acquisitions in Guinea and the East Indies. 1686, 1719, 1726, 1728.

14. English Hero; or sir Francis Drake revived. 1687, 1695, 1719, 1729, 1739, 1756.

15. Two Journeys to Jerusalem. 1683, 1685, 1692, 1695, 1699, 1730, 1738, 1759.

16. Extraordinary Adventures, Revolutions and Events. 1683, 1704, 1728.

17. History of the nine Worthies of the World. 1687, 1695, 1703, 1713, 1727, 1738.

18. Female Excellency, or the Ladies Glory. 1688, 1701, 1728.

19. Wonderful Prodigies of Judgment and Mercy. 1681, 1682, 1685, 1699, 1707, Edinb. 1762.

20. Unparalleled Varieties. 1683, 1693, 1697, 1699.

21. The Kingdom of Darkness. 1688.

22. Surprizing Miracles of Nature and Art,[1] 1683, 1685, 1699.

23. General History of Earthquakes. 1694, 1734, 1736.

24. Memorable Accidents and unheard of Transactions. 1693, 1733.

25. Martyrs in Flames; or Hist. of Popery. 1695, 1700, 1713, 1729.

26. Delights for the Ingenious. 1684, 1732.

27. Winter Evening Entertainments. 1687, 1737.

28. Esop's Fables in Prose and Verse. 2 parts, 1712.

29. The Vanity of the Life of Man. 1688, 1708.

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[1] I suspect that Crouch derived his adopted Initials and his design from a rare little volume printed in 1678, and entitled Miracles of Art and Nature, or a Brief Description of the several varieties of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Plants and Fruits of other Countreys. Together with several other remarkable things in the world. By R. B. gent. London, Printed for William Bowtel at the sign of the Golden Key near Mitre Court in Fleet-street, 1678, 12mo. pp. 20, title and preface, pp. (6.)

30. Strange and Prodigious Religious Customs. 1683.

31. Delightful Fables, 1691.

32. Choice Emblems Divine and Moral.[1] 1684, 1732.

33. History of the Lives of those famous Divines who promoted the Reformation. 1709, 1746.

34. Unhappy Princesses, containing the Secret History of Queens Ann Bullen and Lady Jane Grey. 1710, 1733.

35. Apprentices Companion. 1681.

36. Adagia Scotica; or a Collection of Scotch Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. Collected by R. B. 1668.[2]

37. The Young Man's Calling; or the whole Duty of Youth.[3] 1685, 1695, 1725.

38. Monthly Preparations for the Holy Communion, by R. B. To which is added suitable Meditations before, in, and after Receiving. With divine Hymns, in common Tunes; Fitted for Publick Congregations, or private Families. The second Edition corrected. London: Printed by Tho. Bunce for Tho. Parkhurst, &c. 1706. The preface dated Feb. 3, 169$\frac{5}{6}$, and signed Matthew Sylvester.

39. Youth's divine Pastime. Two parts. 1737.

40. Lives of the Kings of France. 1693.

41. Divine Banquet. 1707.

42. History of Virginia. 1722.

43. Triumphs of Love, containing fifteen histories. 1730.

44. Ingenious Riddles.

45. English Heroine.

46. History of the Holy Lives and Deaths of several young persons.

47. Kingdom of Darkness.

48. History of Flowers, Plants, &c. of the Holy Land.

H. Rhodes, next door to the Swan Tavern near Bride Lane in Fleet-street, was a rival of Crouch's. I have seen some of his little books greatly resembling R. B., particularly the History of Monasticall Conventions and Military Institutions. 1686.

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[1] The same I think with No. 26.

[2] I cannot fancy this one of Crouch's compilations.

[3] Adv. in 1683 and 1686 with twelve curious pictures. NOT BY R. B. I have seen an edit. Lond. for Nat. Crouch, 1685. The address to the reader is signed S. C. It is much on a par with Burton's books, but in some respects more curious, for there are portraits of prince Henry and lord Harrington, and a very fair abridged account of their lives, and those of Elizabeth, Edward the VIth, and lady Jane Grey.

No. IX. See vol. i. p. 293.

The Surfeit. To A. B. C. London, printed for Edw. Dod at the Gun in Ivy-lane. 1656.

There are two copies of this extraordinary little volume in the Bodleian, one among bishop Barlow's books: one in Mr. Malone's collection, which that gentleman bought, with two other tracts, at Mr. Brand's sale in 1807, (" at the high price of 4. 7. 0."), Mr. Brand having procured it at Dr. Farmer's in 1797, paying for it at that time 2. 2. 0. Speaking of *The Surfeit*, Malone says, " This piece, as Dr. Farmer (to whom this book " formerly belonged) justly observed in a manuscript " note, which by the carelessness of the binder was lost " when the book was bound, contains some curious par-" ticulars concerning old English literature. It was " written, I believe, by Dr. Philip King, a younger son " of Dr. John King, bp. of London, and brother of Dr. " Henry King, bp. of Chichester. He was buried March " 4, 1666-7, at Langley in Bucks." A. Wood, Ath. Oxon. 2, 432, says that " they were thought, when the " poems of Dr. Henry King were first published, to be " written by Philip, and were entered as such, under his " name in the Bodleian catalogue."

§. 1.

Apollo was a gentleman rather then a physician, and yet both: I apply to you for counsell in my malady, as a classical compeere with Hermes and Asclepius. A whole autumne of hypocondraical passions and symptomes are fallen upon me, which is a melancholy disease, and must be handled gently with preparatives; for the humour is sturdy, and violence will rent and destroy all the fabrick. The cause proceeds from a surfeit: of reading men and books.

I have read over your *Ovid's Metamorphosis*; at first view I took it to be a heape of sand without cement, all independent; but upon the review, I take it to be the best piece of a school boy that hath well laboured and beaten out only two theams.

The first, *Ante obitum nemo*—which takes up the whole first half part of the infelicity of *Agenors Progenie.* The latter part, —*Nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe.* Where the mutations and vicissitude of things are summarily enumerate.

I have lately read *Balzac*, where I have been set upon the rack and torture, expecting some high conceit, and never more delighted, then when I most failed, admiring with others what I least understood. His letters to the cardinall and bishop seems to be a piece of Davids Psalmes conferd upon man for the most excellent piece; to be a courtier, is to be something prophane. His love letters to Clorinda sound as if they were translated out of some old ballads, only leaving out the counterpit play, the ging of rime. I do passionately disaffect that trite obsolete valedure; your most humble, your tres humble and affectionate servant, it seems like the overworne statute lace of your groome or footman, and best befits them. In all his letters like Lipsius, or sir Henry Wotton, ever grumbling and complaining of his invalitude.

I have read over *Heywoods Commentaries* upon *Merlins*, or rather his own prophesies, until Hen. 2. dayes, speaking of Rosamond; so far good and true out of the copies of Jeffery of Monmouth and Alanus de Insulis expositions; all the following is false and faigned, yet a good poet, but no prophet. And whatsoever is cited by our late prognosticks as pretended from Merlin, is forged and supposititious, making new prophesies to fancie their desires, or sound to the present times and histories.

I, wearied with reading books, began to study men. I made a survay of all the gentlemens houses, and without a pack of cards last Christmas plaid alone. I see one a general good housekeeper for a very age, he keeps hospitality, payes his servants wages quarterly: But what's the catastrophe? He dies, his servants have spent their wages for their masters honour, and their own reputation; when they be dissolved, an habitual idleness brings povertie, miserie. An other runns in debt unto his servants; but at the close weakens, almost ruines his own estate; here are objects of piety; pitie I can not, I am not yet so weak. An other out of an ample soul, and unbounded liberal disposition, flies into high exorbitances, vast expenses, but fore-seeing the future inconvenience breaks off suddenly; and this is least to be lamented, for you shall only find some pantomines and parasites dishevel'd, and in short time all redintegrated.

And who gets the advantage? the country farmer will tell you, these great house-keepers bring all the beggars in a region to his parts, and never a one of these beggars, but expect from us some almes, with continual clamours at our doores. Your private gentleman finds the price of provision raised to a third

part, and therein suffers. And for my part, I am as afraid to lie in a great gentlemans house as in an inn, besides the abatement of my content, for I had rather be observed, then observe the will of an other.

If I look upon the countrie man, he's no other to me then one that's borne some thousand leagues out of Christendome, or rather men moving like trees: and if I breath a gentle gale of a good morrow, they will move and bend with a soft murmur. If I tread upon a doggs taile by chance, he will turne back and bite.

In these lumpish passions I have some pleasing intervals, I can both laugh and sleepe. I take a merry book into my hand, say it be that *Mortuum Caput*, old *Aristotle* his *Organon* in the bare Latine text. Oh! how I can chink at his pretty conceits; the burden of all his merry catches is, *Necessarium enim est.* I have an other better remidie to my malady; I take a piece of that Asiaticke redundance under mine elbow, *Galen de temperamentis* or his *Commentary* upon *Hippocrates*, Ile undertake he is so tedious, that before you have read one page and perfectly understand it, you shall fall asleep.

For bishop *Andrews* and Dr. *Donne*, I could never conceive better of them, then as a voluntarie before a lesson to the lute, which is absolutely the best pleasing to the eare; but after finished absolutely forgotten, nothing to be remembred or repeated.

I have lately made an essay to beat out a theme tending to Papisme from the primitive fathers, although I am no Romanist; the same on the contrary for the Protestant. I faithfully searched and copied out with mine own eyes and hands the proofes from the authors themselves. But the terme of mine intention was this; I'me thoroughly perswaded that none of the first 600 centurists knew either Papist or Protestant, as questions not at all questioned at those times. And therefore I will neither appeal to them as judges or advocates or witnesses: but like unto pigeon feathers of which the opticks write, the causes of the variegations and diversity of lustres proceeds from the contrary lights, or lookings through mediums diversly tincted: diversity of education, and discrepancie of the first principles instilled into each man begets a pertinacy in paradoxes; in these controversies, the disputant and latter writers wrest the fathers to their own appetite, making them like a bell to sound as they please to interpret, or like the indented January tablets which represents two several figures at several stations, like changeable taffeties or marmoles in a decaying fire, every one phansies his own phantasms.

Bless me, and far be it from me to derogate from the sanctity,

integrity and purity of the ancient fathers, but that reading of them does conduce to knowledge and holiness; only I averr that in our quarrels in religion they were neither sticklers or seconds.

Sir, a little slumber beginneth to seise upon me, and so I take leave until I awake

your most observant.

P. K.

§. 2.

History—the reading of the Jews and Romans is superlative for admiration: and what is to be wondred at in all these except two, one David, and one Augustus? The country of Judea a small canton, some threescore miles over, and sixscore long, an other Yorkshire. And for their kings they walked all in the sins of their fathers, and he did evil in the sight of the Lord, walking in the way of his father: and I know not how many times repeated in walking in the way of Jeroboam: for he walked all the waies of Jeroboam. The reading of these kings breeds danger; for they are for the most part writ historically, not exemplarily for imitation. I writ not this to derogate from the power and glory of our Saviour; for the first page of St. Matthews gospel is sufficient for me to give belief to his descent from David, and to believe the ten ancestors of Joseph supplied by St. Matthew, rather then if I had them from the Old Testament: or rather upon even terms Saint Luke that hath nothing from the Old Testament untill he come to Nathan the sonne of David, except Salathiel and Zorobabel. From the cratch to the crosse all our Saviours proceedings argued his humility; and therefore no marvell if he was born in so base degenerous a nation.

For the Romans! what people more base, more subdued and enslaved! The first ten or twelve emperours slain by one another. The other following all strangers; so that they have been subject, I say subdued, by all the barbarous nations of the world. Trajan a Spaniard, Antonie Pius a Franck, Pertinax of base ignoble progenie, Severus an Affrican, that great enemy and emulous compeer to the Roman empire; Heliogabalus an Assyrian, Æmilian a Mauritane, Probus a Dalmatian, Alaricus the Goth sacked Rome. And at present they will rather suffer the German, the Spaniard, the French, then a native Italian prince.

Let us examine the authours; Livie with Holinshed and Stow I compare: Livie fild up with the names of consuls and officers; and the other with lord maiors feasts and sheriffs of London. Let Lipsius summe up his syllable, and tel you of his Polybius, Herodotus, Xenophon, his master Tacitus, and others,

and give you his encomiums and criticisms: as if all the erudition of the world was confined to that former age: you shall finde as high polities, as gallant elegant polite phrase, as ever Livie, or Sueton, or any of the ancient writ, if you peruse Mariana for the Spanish history, Rosiers for the French, Cambden and Polidore for the English, Buchanan for the Scot; of all I commend an obscure man, Egnatius, a sweet compendium of the empire, with a right elegant Livian phrase.

The abbot of Uxsperge I believe to his age (I mean in his time) writ an elaborate and right elegant stile, though now it seems barbarous. The same I say of Mathew of Westminster, Henry of Huntington, Paris the French herald, Hector Boetius, and Mariana the Scot, with the rest of their age. My reason, being now translated into our modern languages, they make perfect language, which in their daies was dissonant to ours: my conclusion, by how much they differed from the common idiome at those daies, they seemed so much the more polite, terse, and gallant.

Baronius and his contractor Spondanus for ecclesiastical history are plain handsome good Latine: but Functius and our renowned Mountague, the light and honour of our nation and age, upon the same subject writ with more grace, magnificence and elegancy. Where I note unto you that Mountague to my knowledge had been as voluminous as any (whose pieces I believe are extant still in manuscripts) did not the disingenuous parsimony of our English people hinder the glory of our nation in disbursing for the press.

The Elzevirian edition in small manuals of all the kingdomes and commonwealths to the number of about forty; these are choice pieces selected from all the best authors: but I can not tell how the authors will take it, to be thus shuffled, and cut, mutilated, dismembred, and mangled, and thus hashed and made into an olla-podrina, I know not how (if living) they would relish it.

Speeds Chronicle is incomparable for good; a party-coloured cento (Ausonius never writ so good) consarcinated from the only wits of those dayes; for the compiler was taken from a manual trade; amongst the rest the life of Hen. was written by doctor Barkham, in opposition or rather to suppresse the same life written by one Mr. Boulton a Roman catholick, who did too much favour the haughty carriage of Thomas of Becket; poor Mr. Draper had a principal hand in composing and collecting all together.

But I have read and run over for use all domesticke and exotick authors; I have composed a piece, a worke I dare call it, and greater then all envy own it, if the adstipulation of sir

John Beaumont the father, Mr. Camden and Mr. Selden will take place.

The contents a genealogy to the protoplast Adam, continued without any intermission, for the most part above twenty lines, at the least with seven or six, digested chronologically by centuries, to decline deceit with the generation and lives of all the emperors, kings and princes of the universal world, inoculated into my greater stemm, provided, if any history have made mention of them. This I have writ in Latine called *Eugenia*. But O miserable catastrophe! all this was written for the honour of the late king Charles: and since he hath lost his life and kingdomes, I must lose my labours. And my deare child (for so I call it) begot in the vigour of my virility, which I ever hoped should have been transanimated into an *amaranthus*, shall now I fear be metamorphosed to the fading flowre cald *filius ante patrem*.

Adieu history.

§. 3.

Languages—English I speak, Latine I write. In the Hebrew and Greek, I can beat out a theme and a root; Spanish and Italian I understand; and what must I doe with these languages? for the former, if I were a publique professor with an annual and life terminal pension, I could chop and change many readings, and perhaps add amongst a thousand some new criticisme. For the latter provincial languages! will you have me a translator? a thing less then my selfe, and an ingenuous English soul to be a sectarie to any forraigne nation; and privately to make use, and assume as mine own invention any of their writings. I scorn to be a Mango or a Plagiarie. The French language I am wilfully ignorant of, my reason reserved. Take this excursion, the Latine within it self is a very empty and hungry language, borrowes all his words both of arts and offices from the Greek. Great Tiberius might have sav'd its complement of asking leave when he named the words Monopoly, and an Embleme: he might needs have long and tedious circumquaques to expresse them, which after so many yeers are not yet invented. I! the Latines are so ignorant, that they knew neither God, father nor mother: and so uncivilized, that they knew not what a pair of gloves was until they had them from the Greeks. And what beggarly, rude barbarous sirnames they have for their gentry; Fabius Piso, Scipio, Caligula, Asinius, Goodman Bean, and Pease, Mr. Cudgell, Gaffer small-breeks, Goodman Ass. And moreover take notice, it seemes the Venetian was bound for the repayment to the Greeke. For the grand-seignior, and the Greeks altogether use in their terms of

war and trade the Italian stampe. The Spaniards and we, I find, have no interchange of words either by commerce or conquest. I only find these two words common to both, *mucho* and *dozeno*, much and a dozen.

But, I speak to the whole world, I have a new repertion, the Universal Character. Neither will I rake into the great Scaligers urne; his device required more then a Cæsar to support it. I cast all up with a few counters; the labour is already finished; the learner, let him be but an ordinary abedarian in his own language, may read and write within two hours space any missive letters. This I dare promise for ten languages, if not more: the China's have a way, so goes report, sure time and traffique had by this transported it, if either true or seasonable: my way I could expresse in lesse then a sheet of paper, which if I should expose to the publique view, would seem no bigger then a ballad, which not being annexed to a greater volume, my name (which I have ever studied in an honest way to preserve, and to transmit to posterity) this name would be lost in so small a trifle.

Musick—I do not love that one of the seven liberal sciences, nay one of the four and none of the trivials, should be made a prostitute at every dore with a fidler. Vocal, when I was young, I knew, but drawn from it, because those convents begat good company, but bad husbandry. Instrumental and cathedral, I have ever been wilfully ignorant of, because I have dearly loved them, and if I had learnt them to a perfection, this satiety might have bred a nauseous distast and surfeit, as in other things, and then I had had nothing to delight in. But, alas! this conceit hath failed me, for now all church-musick, my highest terrene content, is abandoned amongst us.

Farewell delights.

§. 4.

Because Aristotle and Cicero were wise in some things, must they be demi-gods in all? perchance I can not be Aristotle if I would, and what if I could? I would not. Thus writes Peter Ramus; and what if I said as much of them, I! and of Peter too?

They talke of catholick doctrines, which every one is bound to believe. I know no universals but these three. Two notional, that there is a God, and number, one, two, three, ten, twenty, &c., which hath the same accompt amongst all men in all nations. *Numeri una est et eadem apud omnes ubique gentium ratio*. You may add to this a practical universe, your *nummarium minutum*, your goldsmiths graine, (not a barley corne) which is one and same

in all nations of the world inviolate, the same stamp, the same example conferd.

The third universal is appetite; every perfect and imperfect living creature acquires sustenance to eate and drink. For existential or sensual, I grant many, that there is a sun that shineth, that the fire heateth, &c., yet a blind man and the paralytick denies both.

Some talk of the virtue of herbs, others of the influence and effect of stars, botanology and astrology: both vaine, both false, because man is prone to become like God to divine and work miracles, are these toyes or rather pretty conceits thrust upon us. The merchant to vend his druggs deviseth large promises by wonders; and alwayes observe, his last invented carries the greatest name for miracle. Your herbarist to beget a love to the knowledge of plants (which indeed is commendable in it selfe,) but would perish, except upheld by the vain promises of cures. The event indeed, which is only accident or imagination, hath sometimes confirmed the cure. We might spare an abundance of Mr. Johnsons and Mr. Parkinsons individual and accidental additions which are only *lusus luxuriantis naturæ.*

Astronomy, a noble science of perpetuals, would be neglected. For I could know the day by the rising and setting of the sun, and noon by the barne door or church wall sufficient for use. But hope of divination by astrology does perfect it to every degree and moment. I am not ignorant in the tryall of both, and therefore speake with more confidence. Passion a me! see where Mr. doctor comes pelting and chafing like his apothecary? Good Mr. doctor a word, we know your trade well enough; all is but fast and loose; bole and jalap, or plantane and spurge will do all this. Or weele go a little farther and make your whole business addition and substraction, both which fasting and feasting will performe; fasting with a little barley-water, and feasting with your aromatical spices, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves, wassal powder, perhaps a little black ambar, which are your chiefest ingredients for cordials. But now reverend sir, to you that understand without sarcasmes; if you be master of methode, which requires long study, great judgement, a few things will suffice; neither need ye that empirical trash of numerous simples.

But above all in all, avoid, nay abhor the judgement of the stars; it is abominable false, scandalous to infamy; if you but once erect a figure for experience, you will hear that word conjurer, a fowle staine, that all the earth of Owburne will not scowre out.

Now comes in the foure elements, fire, aire, earth, water, the principles of which man and all bodies are compounded. Malum! a pox on't there's no such thing. If indeed I were to plant my

selfe and build a house, I would take special care of all these, wood and coal for fire, the best earth for corne and meddow: faire rivers or springs to have my water without charge; and a good air for the health of my body. I would have my house not composed, but fitted with these elements: but to example these into the four complexions, and tell me of *temperamentum ad pondus et ad justitiam, &c.*, chips chips, pigeon feathers, *tricæ apinæ quisquiliæ.* I have seen tall men and low, the bright hair and the black, all constitutions; wise and foolish, valiant and cowardish, sicke and healthful; and he that tells me that fish in the sea have fire in their bellies, I had as lieve they told me the sea burnt. But we must supply you with something in lieu of these; what say you to *virtus stellaris?* cast off your old obsolete words, occult quality, sympathy and antipathy, betake you to synentebechy and idiosyncresy, these puzzle you, and make you little the wiser; well, I will give you an accompt of them the next moone at our gossip scepticks house. But if you talk Greek, you will be discovered; betake you to the Atlantis language for raisons in nature. Say *Iliaster Archæus,* that is the internal star, the *syderian* spirit, *faber occultus,* and that this *sperma primum* or *ens seminis* in a grain of wheat is the 8200 part *proportio anatica.* For minerals, you may rant it over thus; concerning their generation, that they have the seeds of petrification, and *sal* in *gorgon* within themselves, dilating the terrestrial residence by the hands of their own concretive spirit. Then fall upon the rabbies fifty gates of intelligence and light. And if you fall upon the extatique phansie of the *oplocrisme,* the theory of *magnatisme* and doctrine of effluxions, that this radical activity streames in semi-immaterial threds of atomes conducted by the mumial efflux, &c., wonder and amazement! Never Abrahamman or Parico spake purer language.

An other talks of reason; I acknowledge none, but that we are governed by sense. One writes that the soul retired unto her selfe, into her selfe, and reflexed by the principles of her own divinity, sees every thing, &c. Toyes, vanities, how many thousand chymæras, strange forms, phantomes, illusions, does the brain retired present, which presently are vanished, when the eyes doe open and fix upon any known object: where is our faith but in our eares? faith comes by hearing: *Ob.* Yet a mad man hath his sense yet no reason! 'Tis denyed, look upon his eyes; they stare, they rowle, they are unfixt: place his eyes firme and you rectifie that which you call reason. Children have feares and bugbears in the dark; a candle does disperse them and rectifie their weak eyes. Mopsa and Philoclea have the same or equal soules, only distinguished by breeding or their organs of sense. I will accompt him a sublime rational, that

can discribe his last nights dreame with all the scenes, variations, motions, figures, colours, transactions, transcursions: and him a true rational that can *ex tempore* speak non-sense; no man can do either that is master of his common sense; but it is an other matter if any one will contradict me with his eyes shut, *clausis quod dicitur oculis maledicere.*

But I shall have such a skull of sophisters pelting at me with their *ats* and *ergos*, Aristotle and Keckerman *höo ë aïul raönale.* Good boyes be a little patient, I will rectifie your masters. *Logicon* and *logica* are the derivatives of *logos*; *logos* is *sermo* as well as *ratio*, or number, so that you may define a man to be a living creature that can number, whereas no other creature can number except man. But rather *homo est animal orationale*, man is a creature that can speak. We have no other definition of a dog, but that he is a four-footed beast that barks; a cock that he is a feathered fowl that crowes; a partridge jeukes, &c. The Latines from the Greeks have a more ready expression for the inarticulate voice of every creature, and fitter for definition. *Cervus glocitat, lepus vagit, lupus ululat, vulpecula gannit, mus mintrat, perdix cacabat, accipiter pipat, milvus lipit, passer pipit, regulus zinzilulat*, &c. An other talks of seven planets; amongst these Mercury; I acknowledge none such, nay I deny him. I never saw him, though early and late I have waited for him. Nay, no man ever saw him. Origanus and Argalus our only two ephemerists differ twelve degrees in their calculation, others seven; when as in others they misse not a second third or tenth. Now my merchant Mercury (*Mercuricus dicitur à mercibus*) is never 27 or 30 degrees from the sun; and if he be within 15 he is combust and invisible; by this consequence, when and where must I go seeke my stilbo? And what a ridiculous thing is it, that Mercury never being above 27 degrees from the sun (called his *maxima distantia*) should ever appeare, when the moon a more glorious body, more diaphanous, and more capable of lustre, never appears untill the prime, which is about three dayes after her departure from the sun, and is neer or about 36 degrees. An. Dom. 1652. Jan. 25, 26, 27, Venus and Mercury conjunct, all clear evenings, Venus most full of lustre; no other star appearing neer her by ten yards in the eyes computation, *Anno prædicto* May 18 ☉ ♊ 8, ☿ ♋ 1, no appearance of Mercury, their distance 23 degrees. But then you will have me take one of the days out of the week, and marke Wednesday with a black coal, and brand all antiquity with ignorance. No, we will find a supply, neither assume any thing to our own invention, but revive antiquity; I have found out another Mercury retired into his far recesse. Your *stella Crinita*, your blazing star, your comet, he bears the same office of secretary or herald

to denounce war, never above 60 degrees from the sun, sometimes before, sometimes after his master; sometimes visible, more oft not appearing, yet alwayes in being. Read with me the part of *Albohazen par.* 8. *lib. compl. in Judic. stellarum in revolutione annorum mundi, cap.* 32. *p.* 94. *Scias etiam quod cum comet. &c.* Know also that when a comet shall appeare in the revolution of the yeer, or in any quarter, or in any sign the occasion will be according to the place of Mercury in that yeer: if he be oriental it will be oriental; if occidental, the comet will be occidental, and it will be removed when Mercury shall be combust: *Ptol. tract.* 2. *c.* 9. the star with a tayle is assimulate to Mars and Mercury in nature.

An other spetious presumption. Hermins amongst the armorists are derived of *hermæ*, squared stones which did resemble Mercury, or Hermes without a head to adorn sepulchres, so that every spot should stand, for a Hermæ containing the images of ancestors: our blasing star or comet represents this Mercury with his flaming haire thus

The Israelites knew this iudicial Mercury in their passage through the wildernesse (Exod. 13.) when the Lord went before them in the night in a pillar of fire; and the magi in the New Testament were guided by the same. These in memory or in semblance of the Mercurial statues, were fixt in all high wayes to point the several passages.

Sir, still these are directed to you whose absolute dexterity and judgement is able either to create a new opinion in me or perfect our proceedings. I hope I shall take good rest; till morning I humbly take leave.

§. 4.

Upon a slumber a rough survay fell upon me, of the fashion of ages, and diversity of church governments: how sacred and superstitious the antients were in the number of their prayers, their *Pater Nosters;* how idolatrous we are become to the number seven in idolizing a sabbath, with two sermons and long conceived prayers. In q. Elizabeths time when religion was in her purity, even at very court a few lent sermons served the turne: but both these in their extremes may be moderated; and if we did well consider the 6 of St. Matthew, we ought not to be Battologists, and Polulogists, like the Gentiles thinking to be heard for their much babbling: but this mine opinion (God reforme me if I thinke amiss) Our Father, or rather the Lords prayer once repeated with a true submission to the ordinance and a mental energy, we shall have all things sufficient granted, for

so the text promiseth, for the Father knoweth whereof ye have need before ye aske of him. And the particle οὗτος is derived from the primitive αὐτος *quasi* ὁ αὐτος, i.e. *ipse*; the adverb *hoc, idem* the same, not varied with a periphrase *hoc modo*, and the Greeks will admit of such adverbs as the Latine do not, you may force one, *ipsissimè*. The Eucharist in the primitive church was celebrated with only repeating the Lords prayer. St. Luke hath λέγετε say, and no more.

The numerous volumes of the primitive fathers (in this doubt in reverence I spare to name them) but let it be Plutarch or Plinie, I much amaze at them; all the sheep skins in a region will not make parchment for one fowle copy, 3000 at least. In so much that I believe, that posterity using the criticisms of comparing stiles when the phrase did symphonize, did bestow other mens writings to other authors classes of most renown.

I could name some in these our very dayes that have written stiles masculine and sinewy; their methode, matter and conceit, rich, pious, reserched: but I find upon every occasion, they are pressing into the press, and so become exhausted, grow enervate, flaccide, have not their pristine vigour and vivacity. I'le pass them by, and only meddle with them whose ashes are covered in the Flaminian fields; such in times past was Barnaby Rich the philologist with his motto *malo me divitem esse*, that boasted, this was the 36 book writ by the author. Or old Mr. Barnard of Odcomb the theologue, that upon every occasion of controversie offered in those dayes (which were many) would ever be sure to be bobbing into print. These were accompted in those days rare men, but now an act of oblivion hath passed upon all their works; and what stile and authors the future age will produce, and whether they will be perpetuate, shall nothing trouble me.

Bellarmine and our countriman Stapleton with some other schoolmen, I have read some part of them (though but little) or run over. Voluminous men farced up with authorities, and fathers gathered to their hands, of which if they were devested, they would appear but poor naked sceletons. Let them lie aside; versing with Papists and pitch are alike.

Knoxe the Scot (an argument drawn from the notation of the name) his discipline hath begot so many knocks that I absolutely renounce them.

The Attick archæologist (full of reading, paines and learning) hath moulded up a piece of antiquity, extracted for the most part from the poets, Lycophron, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Euripides and the scholiasts, and obtrudes upon us these to be the general customes of the Athenians: as if one in future age should make all England in ages past to be a Bartholomew faire, because Ben. Johnson hath writ it. Or that the condition of all

our English women may be drawn out of Shackespeers merry wifes of Windsor; or the religion of the low-countrimen from Mr. Aminadab in the Alchymist: or from Massingers Mr. Greedy, a hungry justice of peace in Nottinghamshire: or Will-doe the parson of Gotham the condition of all the county. These may be applyed to Rosinus and Goodwins Roman antiquities.

Oh! my left side! now I quarrel with mine old shooes antiquities; for why should I value them better then my new ones? only they will serve to burn by the fire side, and save my shins, rather then walk abroad *a la mode* according to the times.

For armory and algebra, I leave them to great men; by the armes in a church window they may know the tenure of lands; by algebra the value of their leases and monies.

Hold me not vain glorious; I speak it to my shame; Ptolomies, Copernicus, Sconerus, q. Elizabeth's the prutenick tables, Tycho I have calculated by them all: vain man that I am, I was not born to that fortune to be a meer contemplative man; and the period of these sciences is to make a ridiculous almanack, or calculate a nativity, full of paines, full of falshood, *docti errores, mendacia deliciis plena, operosi ludi,* and to the prudent——

And for geometry and trigonometry how ravishing soever in the reading, I was not born to so low a fortune as to lead the divel in a chain.

The art of shadowes I know well, and have added new repertions to find a polaritie by the suns ray, to know the less then a minute by a horizontal; to take the altitude of the sun or stars exactly by a house end: simple man that I am (quoth Caxton) these are fit for none but a brother squire of the clock-house to attend Bow-bell.

I have read some part of the translation *de ovo*, and the generation of animals; exquisite bawdery; the man is horrible obscene and scurrilous, yet with the lawes and rules of nature, hee is mad with reason, and maintaines Aretinisme in the abstract by the highest philosophy. Had they kept it lockt up in the Latine vestery, and none but the arch flamines of Æsculapius his temple to have entred into it, the piece had been incomparable.

Your romances and gazettes are the only harmless useful readings; there is pleasure in the reading, and nothing to burden the memory after: for to speak the Archadias phrase, is an affectednesse distasted by all, and to relate a story from thence is ridiculous to the prudent; only you may say such is a pretty piece, and such a pretty passage.

I could save you a great deal of labour in buying and reading your criticks or comments upon any authors, Servius, Beroaldus,

Agellius, Varro, Vitruvius, Julius Pollux; your civilians *de rerum et verborum significatione*, Vlpian, Terentius, Cicilius, Martianus and a 100 more. You may find all these gathered together in a handful in Holyocks Dictionary.

Oh! how the wind riseth and fumes into my head? your statute books, your lawes civil and common, you may lay them aside: for every quarter we have a repeal; and why should I read them, when they will not serve for practice?

For your physitians and philosophers, I find them all to be but Friday mornings, and Sundayes in the afternoon, nothing but repetitions and elutriations: only sometimes varying the methode; and sometimes the phrase, and many times like plagiaries stealing whole pages without commemmoration of his author. And it will anger a man that within less then an age Bergerdicius should shoulder out my old friend Keckerman, and Sennertus my dear Fernelius, and my illuminate doctor Leonard; what hopes of eternity shall our best authors have?

I compare Virgil and Silvester, and write them absolutely the best poets in their respective languages: Silvester had all from Dubartas; Virgil from Homer; if my assertion faile, Macrobius will attest it: Homer from an Egyptian poët, and Dubartas from an old Latine copy which I have seen, composed, as thought, by some religious man in a riming hexameter.

I far prefer Homers Vlysses before Don Quixote, as the more exquisite piece of drollery: besides, the phrase in the bare Latine translation runs like a smooth blanck jambick with a mystick concealed number.

There's an old school book lies by there, you may know it to be bound in sheeps-skin by the mouldinesse, a neglected thing; but take it up, perhaps it may be the pelt of the golden-fleece; 'tis Palingenius. If you aim at the height and pitch of humane learning, prefer him before Agrippa, Geber de Fluctibus, Lullius, Libanius or Hermes, to converse with angels, to attain to the philosophers stone, the universal medicine, the elixar; in his Capricorne and Pisces he excells them all (so by relation given me, and commended to me) but, good faith I confess though I have read them over, I understand none of them.

Sir, a little rest. And I beseech you let your fair white hands be the milken way in this our lower sphere, whereby these may pass to our lesser gods. If you present it to the illustrious and illuminate, if they but cast one ray of their splendor upon it, it may uncloud all mine enveloped melancholy, and produce in me better thoughts.

§. 5.

Oh! now, now comes the torture, now my allegorical head-

piece is rent with Scotoms. A relapse of the Surfeit of men. I have exposed my selfe to all sorts and conversed with them; the illiterate and proselite in humane letters understands me not; the learned will have the same liberty to reject me, or aspire to the same kind of tyrannie to usurp over me, or rather a livid passion will possess them; or at least that they know more and better things themselves: Alas! the whole island of Anticyra brings not forth medicine sufficient for this mischiefe, though applyed by Melampus hands; I must apply to mine own remedies. Abstinence in the first place; hereafter farewel men, farewel books, only some elect and singular reserved.

The parergon is past the result followes

Οὐ γὰρ ἔκρινα τοῦ εἰδέναι τι ἐν ὑμῖν εἰ μὴ Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν καὶ τοῦτον ἐσταυρωμένον.

Post-script.

Zoïli Collyrium Nardinum and *Zoïli Collyrium Nicarium* are two of the best washes for dimm sighted decaying eyes, and old ulcers.

P. K.

Written by the author of this sentence,

Philippi Triáconta-Syllabo'n

Neminis sanguinem pro mea religione effundi cupio, præter salvatoris nostri Jesu.

Cognomen aliàs quære

The second reading, an additional survay of men

Of the decay of learning.

A letter written in an exotick language to seignior Giovanni Junctino, and metaphras'd into our modern times.

My dearest Junctino, living, in a manner, out of the pale of Christendome, where I only see men walking like trees, I wearied my self with close scrutinie into the cause of the decay of learning and contempt of learned men.

In the first place I found this decay to proceed from want of flattery. Mistake me not! adulation is a general terme for complacency, and blandishment (so saies our great master of the summes) to commend a man, if not according to what he is, yet according to that he should be: not so much to praise him, as to provoke him to make himself worthy of such praise. To delight a man disconsolate with a tender collubencie least he faint in tribulation, these are an act of friendship, a laudable virtue which we call *eutrapelia*, *candor*, affability; society and conversation cannot subsist without delight. If eutrapelia after

the Ephesian dialect be taken in the worser sense, let eucharistia take place, a grateful recordation of good turns.

The Romanist hath a superlative way of exalting his party: if the man be dull and cloudy, slow in expression; oh! he's a sanctified man, wrapt with enthusiasme, drawn into himself with extasies, ravished with divine afflation, and struck into a transport. If of more loquacity: he's the sword and target, an Achilles of the cause; he formes all his notions into a syllogistick pyramis, and smites with the point; he hath an Herculean energy of some chymical panchreston. If his parts be more eminent; no man speaks more waightily, more concisely; his prevailing eloquence consists in his own grace, an exalted charact: is this all? no! he is the light of his nation and the Christian world; the exemplar of sanctity, the salt of the people, the doctor of the church. Nay, if you find him in a tavern or a brothel house, saint Mary Mawdlin must be converted: and our Saviour frequented the assemblies of publicanes and sinners. Nay! their region is so full of deities, that you may finde sooner God then a man amongst them. They ascribe larger horizons than their circumscription requires, and the people receive them with amplification more then a reality will well admit. I have known by experience a renowned knight sometimes waving or palliating his religion; who when he was a Romanist, was accompted a Vatican of all the faculties, in whom all vigour of invention and judgement had fild up all numbers; but after his revolt was reputed as a fellow full of fungous and emptie inflations, a *terra damnata*, no salt, no nitre in him: but upon his return again to his mothers lap, he became a competitour with Adam in his state of innocency.

Now review what stigma's they have for the adversary the Protestant. If a temperate man, you shall find his judgement faint, obscure, imperfect, all his expressions want sunshine. If of more language, a fellow made up of puft past and cork; he hath an affected spruceneſse of speech, an infatuated salt.

Run over with me now the other extreme, what a blandishment and palliation they have for their rude and horrid absurdities. If he have a confident presuming garrulity, such as play a Geneva gigg upon the Scotch small-pipes without a muzzle; Oh! say they, quench not the Spirit. If he be a saint new dubd of the last edition, whose asteriske is this, one that is drunk with the violence of selfe-action and singularity, of a turbulent spirit, a lunatick conscience and splen, a seminary of seditious motions and reprovings, a bull of Basan bellowing and beating with his fore-hoof, an eager from Humber, an hurrican and whirlewind storming all before him: what say they? he is a Boanerges, a sonne of thunder.

Now how faint and frigid are we amongst our selves! we quarrel with an emphasie or letter; whereas these are many times rather voluntary errors, disdaiguing pedantick trivials by a generous carelessness. And if he be some eminent man, we discourse his wisdome in dividing, his subtilty in arguing his researched conceits, we wind him up with a periphrase, and transfigure him to some higher region: then comes in this particle of three letters BVT; worse then Plautus his *trium literarum*, worse then the Hebrew Tau, the Greek Theta, or the Latines black Checker and Cole, worse then our criminal stigmaticks at an English arraignment, T.R.F. and disjoynts all, dismantles all, blurrs, blots, dashes all out, and at the highest careere, like a resty jade, makes a full stop, and casts his rider. And in this we see how implacable we are in other mens errors, and insensible in our own detractions. Il'e give you some instances. If the man be of temper mild, and timerous in his message from his Maker, that durst not trust his own extemporancy, but consults with his remembrancer, his book, extracted from the best divines, and digesting his notions into a congenial coalition, from whom you may hear things choice and pertinent, succint, and depending, all apted to the occasion, season, auditor, how disingeniously will his friend come off scattering these words, Hee's a pretty man, but I could read as good a piece out of Dr. Andrews, or Mr. Perkins sermons: an other thus, If his notes were lost, where was all his learning? If a man have emphasie and elocution, whose conceptions and delivery receive spirit and lustre from each other, whose gesture breathes out living passions, and whose vocal hands reign in mens affections, and inspire his auditory; in whom you may finde a continued strength without deficiency, without inequality: how comes he of? his classical friend will cry out he is a drammatist, fitter to personate upon a theatre a Cassius or a Cataline.

Will you have me then summ a perfection in one man, and give you an exemplary idea for all mens imitation? it is impossible, I must borrow an abstract from that Lystrians Mercury that elect vessel, his words: spiritual gifts are diversly bestowed: the eare is not the eye, the foot the hand; follow after love, *it envieth not, it thinketh no evil;* in this love (my dearest Junctino) let us concenter: let every one share his part, if not *ad pondus*, yet at *justitiam.* He can not be so bad, if he be my friend, but I have something good to say of him: and if we doe slip in our expressions, let us rather commend his paines then blame his deficiency. To the wise it will seeme a friendly error, to intimate, if not what he is, yet to others it will appear what he ought to be. Ever declining the two shelves of detraction and blandishment; blandishment that sinister genius of flattery, a vice that humors with intent to gain, to nourish vice, or fraudulently to hurt. FINIS.

No. X. Vol. i. p. 294.

OF FOLLOWING THE FASHION.

From "*The Truth of our Times: Revealed out of one Man's Experience, by way of Essay, written by Henry Peacham. London: Printed by N. O. for James Becket, and are to be sold at his shoppe at the middle Temple gate.* 1638," 12mo.

Ecclesiasticus saith, that by gate, laughter, and apparell, a man is knowne what he is. Truly nothing more discovereth the gravity or levity of the minde then apparell. I never knew a solid or wise man to affect this popular vanity: which caused Henry the 4. of France to say usually of his counsellors, and learneder sort of his courtiers, that they had so much within them, that *they never cared to beg regard from feathers and gold lace:* and himselfe would commonly goe as plaine as an ordinary gentleman or citizen, onely in blacke, sometime in a suit no better than buckram. The emperour Charles the 5. seldome or never ware any gold or silver about him, save his order of the Fleece. And the plainnesse of our English kings in former times hath beene very remarkable. King Henry the 8. was the first that ever ware a band about his neck, and that very plaine, without lace, and about an inch or two in depth. Wee may see how the case is altered, hee is not a gentleman, nor in the fashion, whose band of Italian cut-work now standeth him not at the least in three or foure pounds. Yea a semster in Holborne told mee that there are of threescore pound price a piece; and shoo-tyes, that goe under the name of Roses, from thirty shillings to three, foure, and five pounds the paire. Yea a gallant of the time not long since, payd thirty pound for a paire. I would have had him by himselfe to have eaten that dish of buttered egges prepared with muske and amber greece, which cost thirty and five pounds, and when his belly had beene full, to have laid him to sleep upon my Lady[1] N. bed, whose furniture cost her Ladiship five hundred and three score pounds.

I never knew any wholly affected to follow fashions, to have beene any way usefull or profitable to the common wealth, except that way Aristotle affirmeth the prodigall man to be, by scattering his money about to the benefit of many, tailors, semsters,

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[1] Lady Northampton. Malone's MS. note.

silkmen, &c. Neither ever knew I any man esteemed the better or the wiser for his braverie, but among simple people. Now this thing we call the Fashion, so much hunted and pursued after (like a thiefe with an hue and cry) that our taylors dog it into France even to the very doore. It reignes commonly like an epidemicall disease, first infecting the court, then the city, after the country; from the countesse to the chambriere, who rather than shee will want her curled lockes, will turne them up with a hot paire of tongs, in stead of the irons. The Fashion (like an higher orbe) hath the revolution commonly every hundred yeare, when the same comes into request againe; which I saw once in Antwerpe handsomly described by an hee and shee foole, turning a wheele about, with hats, hose, and doublets in the fashion, fastned round about it, which when they were below, began to mount up againe, as we see them. For example, in the time of King Henry the 7. the slashed doublets now used were in request, only the coats of the kings guard keepe the same form they did, since they were first given them by the said king, who was the first king of England that had a guard about his person, and that by the advice of sir *William Stanley*, who was shortly after beheaded for treason, albeit he set the crowne (found throwne in a hawthorne bush) upon the kings head in the field. After that the Flemish fashion in the time of King Henry the 8. came in request, of strait doublets, huge breches let out with puffes and codpieces. In Queene Maries time the Spanish was much in use. In Queene Elizabeths time were the great bellied doublets, wide sawcy sleeves, that would be in every dish before their master, and buttons as big as table men, or the lesser sort of Sandwich turnips: with huge ruffes that stood like cart wheels about their neckes, and round breeches, not much unlike Saint Omers onions, whereto the long stocking without garters was joyned, which then was the earle of Leicesters fashion, and theirs who had the handsomest legge. The women wore strait bodyed gowns, with narrow sleeves drawne out with lawne or fine cambricke in puffe, with high bolstered wings, little ruffes edged with gold or blacke silke: and maides wore cawles of gold, now quite out of use. Chaines of gold were then of lords, knights, and gentlemen commonly worne, but a chaine of gold now (to so high a rate gold is raised) is as much as some of them are worth.

The like variety hath beene in hats, which have beene but of late years. Henry the 4. is commonly pourtrayed with a hood on his head, such as the liveries of the city weare on their shoulders. Henry the 6. the 7. and 8, wore onely caps. King Philip in England wore commonly a somwhat high velvet cap, with a white feather. After came in hats of all fashions, some

with crowns so high, that beholding them farre off, you would have thought you had discovered the Tenariffe, those close to the head like barbers' basons, with narrow brimmes, wee were at that time beholden to Cadiz in Spaine for. After them came up those with square crownes, and brimmes almost as broad as a brewer's mash-fat, or a reasonable upper stone of a mustard querne, which among my other epigrammes[1] gave me occasion of this:

> Soranzo's broad brimd hat I oft compare
> To the vast compasse of the heavenly sphære:
> His head, the earth's globe, fixed under it,
> Whose center is his wondrous little wit.

No lesse variety hath bin in hat-bands, the cipresse being now quite out of use, save among some few of the graver sort.

Wherefore the Spaniard and Dutch are much to bee commended, who for some hundreds of yeares never altered their fashion, but have kept alwayes one and the same.

The Switzers ever since that fatall and finall overthrow which they gave to the duke of Burgundy at Nancy in Lorrain, have worn their party coloured doublets, breeches, and codpieces, drawne out with huge puffes of taffata, or linen, and their stockings (like the knaves of our cards) party coloured, of red and yellow or other colours. I remember at the taking in of the towne of Rees in Cleveland, betweene Wesel and Embrick upon the river of Rhine, (I being there at the same time) when a part of the Swisse quarter, being before the towne, was by accident burned, I demanded of a Swisse captaine the reason of their so much affecting colors above other nations: he told me the occasion was honourable, which was this: At what time the duke of Burgundy received his overthrow, and the Swisses recovering their liberty, he entred the field in all the state and pompe hee could possible devise, hee brought with him all his plate and jewels, all his tents were of silke, of severall colours, which the battaile being ended, being torne all to pieces by the Swisse souldiers, of a part of one colour they made them doublets, of the rest of other colours breeches, stockings, and caps, returning home in that habit; so ever since in remembrance of that famous victory by them atchieved, and their liberty recovered, even to this day they goe still in their party-colours. Let mee not forget to tell you the occasion of this mortall warre; it was onely as Guicciardine tels us, but for the toll of a loade of calves skins comming over a bridge, which toll the duke claimed as his right, and the Swisses theirs. But this by the way.

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[1] *Thalias Banqvet*, Lond. 1620, Epig. II. Sig. A. 6. b.

I have much wondered why our English above other nations should so much doat upon new fashions, but more I wonder at our want of wit, that wee cannot invent them ourselves, but when one is growne stale runne presently over into France, to seeke a new, making that noble and flourishing kingdome the magazin of our fooleries: and for this purpose many of our tailors lye leger there, and ladies post over their gentlemen vshers, to accoutre them and themselves as you see. Hence came your slashed doublets, (as if the wearers were cut out to be carbonado'd upon the coales) and your halfe shirts, pickadillies (now out of request) your long breeches, narrow towards the knees, like a payre of smiths bellowes, the spangled garters pendant to the shooe, your perfumed perrukes or periwigs, to shew us that lost haire may bee had againe for money; with a thousand such fooleries, unknowne to our manly forefathers.

It was a saying of that noble Romane Cato, *Cui corporis summa cura, ei virtutis maxima incuria;* and most true it is, since on the contrary we daily finde by experience, our greatest scholers and statists to offend on the contrary part, being carelesse, and sometime slovenly in their apparell, that many times (their thoughts being taken up with studious and profound meditations) they forget to button or to trusse themselves, they love their old clothes better than new, they care not for curious setting their ruffe, wearing cuffes, &c.

Erasmus in Epistolis I remember reporteth of sir Thomas Moore, that *à puero in vestitu semper fuit negligentissimus;* and I beleeve it to bee most true that God hath said by the mouth of his prophet, *That he will visit, or send his plague among such as are clothed with strange apparell.*

No. XI. See vol. ii. p. 59.

OLD BALLADS.

As the marvellous collection known as the Roxburgh Ballads has now, it may be hoped, (although in these days of revolution and perpetual change, nothing can be predicted with certainty,) found its resting place, it may be acceptable to the reader to add a few particulars to those given in vol. i. p. 226. The first notice I find of them is in the Harleian Catalogue, vol. iii. No. 3557. "A very

"large and curious collection of Old Ballads neatly "bound in 3 volumes." These being purchased by Hearne's friend James West, appeared at his sale in 1773, No. 2112, "A curious collection of Old Ballads, "in number above 1200. bl. l., with humorous frontis-"pieces, 3 voll." and was bought by major Pearson for 20*l*. In Pearson's catalogue 1788, No. 2710. "Ancient "Songs and Ballads written on various subjects, and "printed between the years 1560 and 1700, chiefly col-"lected by Robert, earl of Oxford, and purchased at the "sale of the library of James West, esq. in 1773, in-"creased by several additions, 2 voll. bound in Russia "leather." Major Pearson, with the assistance of Isaac Read, had added largely to the collection, which he re-bound with printed titles and indexes in 2 instead of 3 volumes, and in this state they were bought at his sale by the duke of Roxburgh for 36*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. The duke, adding greatly to the number and value of the ballads, again rebound them in 3 volumes, when they were sold in 1812 for 477*l*. 15*s*. 0*d*. to Joseph Harding, esq. From Mr. Harding's hands they passed into those of Messrs. Longman, the well-known booksellers of Paternoster Row, who sold them to Benjamin Heywood Bright, esq. of Ham Green, near Bristol. Upon that gentleman's death and the dispersion of his very curious library, in 1845, they were purchased by Tho. Rodd,[1] in order to

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[1] The catalogue of Mr. Bright's books as sold by auction by Messrs. S. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson, was drawn up by Rodd, of whom see *Notes and Queries*, vol. xii. p. 43, and in whose hands the management of the sale was placed by Mr. Bright's relatives. The result fully proved their just apprecia-tion of Rodd's judgment and their confidence in his advice and integrity.

The Ballads in the Ashmolean Museum formerly Wood's, and Dr. Rawlinson's volume, are well worthy of inspection. To these may be added, a volume in the late Mr. Utterson's library, sold in 1852 for 104*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*. Some very extraordinary bal-

be deposited in the British Museum; Mr. Panizzi, the then keeper of the printed books, very properly, giving a liberal commission which enabled Rodd to buy the three volumes for *535l.* A limited but very judicious selection has since been printed by Mr. T. P. Collyer in a single 4to. volume.

No. XII. See vol. ii. p. 76.

[From Aubrey's MS. Lives in the Ashmole Museum.]

Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley in com. Oxon, was a gent. of a good estate and a strong and valiant person. He was raunger of Woodstock-parke, and (I have heard my old cosen Whitney say) would many times in his younger yeares, walke at nights in the parke with his keepers. Sir Gerard Fleetwood succeeded him in this place, as his nephew sir Wm. Fleetwood did him, and him the E. of Rochester.

This sir Henry Lee's nephew and heire (whom I remember very well, he often came to sir John Danvers) was called *Whip and away.* The occasion of it was thus. This old hero declining in his strength by age, and so not being able to be a righter of his owne wrongs, as heretofore:

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lads, historical, biographical and legendary, belonging to that well known collector Mr Heber, which at his sale were purchased by the late Mr. Miller; as well as a collection, not so extensive indeed, but so far as it extends, quite as, or I should venture to say, even more interesting than the Roxburghe, in the hands of Mr. George Daniel of Canonbury, and obtained by that gentleman under circumstances not more favourable than romantic. The literary world may indeed consider itself indebted to Mr. Daniel for the preservation of these wonderful curiosities from accidental destruction.

A collection of old ballads, although recently printed, combined with those of more modern date, has been made and admirably arranged by sir Frederic Madden of the British Museum: it is now in his private library, and may close the present list. Let me add that a valuable account of early English poetry, ballads, &c. is now in course of compilation, I hope also for speedy publication, by Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby, whose peculiar opportunities as well as fitness for such a task, must be universally acknowledged.

Labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ.
Subruit hæc ævi demoliturque prioris
Robora: Fletque Milon senior, quum spectat inanes
Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum
Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos.

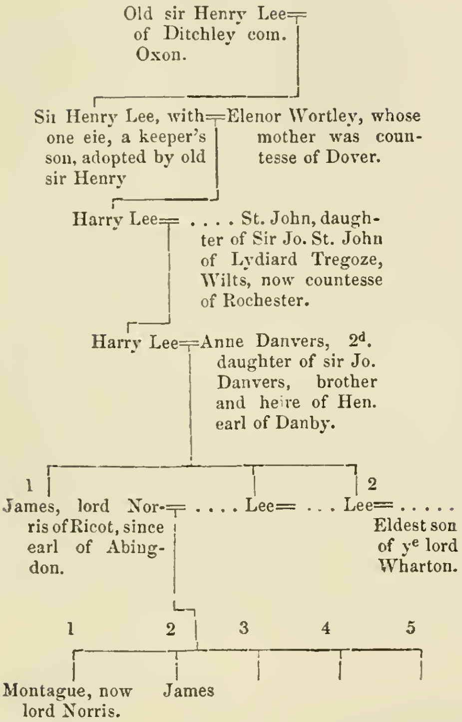
Some person of quality had affronted him, so he spake to sir H. L. his heire to lie in wayte for him about the Bell Inne in the Strand, with halfe a dozen or more lustie fellowes at his back, and as the partie passed along to give him a good blow with his cane, and *whip and away*, the tall fellowes should finish the revenge. Whether 'twere nicety of conscience or cowardice, sir Henry the younger absolutely refused, for which he was disinherited, and setled his whole estate upon a keeper's sonne of Whitchwood-forest, of his owne, a one-eied young man, no kinne to him: from whom the earle of Lichfield, (as also the lady Norris and lady Wharton) now is descended. He was never maried but kept woemen to reade to him when he was abed. One of his readers was Parson Jones his wife of Wotton. I have heard her da. (who had no more witt) glory what a brave reader her mother was, and how sir Harry's worship much delighted to heare her. But his dearest deare was M^ris^ Anne Vavasour. He erected a noble altar-monument of marble, whereon his effigies in armour lay; at the feet was the effigies of his mistresse, Anne Vavasour, which occasioned these verses, * * *

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Mem. Some bishop did threaten to have this monument defaced, at least to remove M^ris^. A. Vavasour's effigies.

Old sir Hen. Lee, knight of the garter, and was supposed brother of queen Elizabeth. He ordered that all his family should be christened *Harry's*.

This account I tooke from my lady Elizabeth, viscountesse Parbec, y^e^ eldest daughter of sir Jo. Danvers, sister to the lady Anne Lee.



Amongst two volumes of transcripts from the Burleigh Papers in the Bodleian is a copy of the following letter from sir Henry Lee "to lord Cecyll."

Sir,

Your letter came hither to me one Friday about foure of the clock in the afternoon. The duke with his company on Saturday in the forenoon; where he first saw her majesty's house and tooke a note of such writings as he found in her majesty's bed

chamber, written in the window by her maj^{ty} being prisoner there. From thence he came to this more then simple place for the entertainment of such a prince upon such a soddayne sent carefully as it did appeare from her maj^{ty}, written by your own hand, to signify her pleasure and the estimation she held of him. All things heere (though at the best being far to mean, and the more out of order by my own weakness who was not able to stir, and have not now theis many weekes once cum out of my bed, nether am yet able to stand or move as the duke can witness, who after his sport woold needs see me mutch against my will. Such a man, so sent, considering his state, with the care is had of him, ought to have in this place while I am ruler heere not the meanest but the best entertainment my fortune and this barren country in such hast could afford him. Howsoever he tooke every thing in good part, he shewed both kindness and bountie, and above all things a mind never satisfied with speaking honor of her maj^{ty}, which disposition of his as I now tooke pleasure to observe in him, so have I ever endeavoured to make proofe of in myself, and truly Mr. secretary, I have bin and am most redy and desirus to see to the ful performed whatsoever her maj^{ty} shall in this place or elsewhere command me, so long as any means shall continew, other judge then her sacred selfe I will not call to witness for the better time of my former race, spent with a care to serve and please her. To my greefe my coosen now in the end is trodden down, held with disgrace under foote, being as some would have him not worthy of life, happely not deserving better then himself. At my late mooving her majesty for him, I found more displeasure then hope of better opinion in her of him. My time is not long, and the shorter through this and him with her favour, and so I humbly take my leave.

Yours ever redy to doe you service
to my uttermost power,
HENRY LEE.

Woodstock Lodge, this 22d of Dec. 1600.

To the rt. hon^{ble} my very good friend sir Robt. Cecil, principal secretary to her maj^{ty}, and one of her highness most honorable privie counseill these.

[I will add lines to be found among Rawlinson's Collection in the Bodleian marked Rawl. Poet. 148. fol. 19^{b}.]

In yeeldinge up his Tilt staff, sayd:

1. Tymes eldest sonne, old age the heire of ease,
Strengths foe, loues woe, and foster to deuotion,
Bids gallant youth in martiall prowes please,
As for him selfe he hath no earthly motion.

But thancks, sighes, teares, vowes, prayers, sacrifices:
As good as showes, maskes, justes, or tilt deuises.

2. Then sit thee downe and say y^{ie} *Nunc dimittis,*
With *De profundis, Credo,* and *Te Deum:*
Chaunt *Miserere;* for what now so fitt ys,
That, or this; *Paratum est cor meum?*
O that y^{ie} sainct would take in worth y^{ie} heart:
Thou canst not please her with a better part.

3. When others singe, *Venite exultemus,*
Stand by and turne to, *Noli emulari:*
Ffor *Quare frementum,* use *oramus,*
Viuat Eliza,[1] for an *Aue Mari.*
And teach those swaynes y^{t} live about y^{ie} cell
To say *Amen,* when y^{u} doe'st pray soe well.

4. And when thou sadly sit'st in homely cell,
Then teach thy swaynes this carole for a songe:
Blest be the hearts y^{t} wish my souerayne well,
Curst be the soules that thinck her any wronge.
Good God alowe this aged man his right:
To be your beadsman now, y^{t} was your knight.

q^{d}. SIR HENRY LEIGH.

In the university accounts 1578 (y 82) is an item
Solat. pro chirothecis datis Henrico Lee militi
et fratri suo 12° Septembris . . . vij iiij*d.*

See the third vol. of Nichols's Progresses of queen Elizabeth, for more of sir Henry Lee and his family, pp. 42—44, 47, 125.

No. XIII. See vol. ii. p. 110.

Josias Howe was son of Thomas Howe, minister of Grendon in Buckinghamshire; he was born in 1611, (Reg. Matric. PP. fo. 130,) entered as a member of Trinity college, Oxford, in April. and was elected scholar of that house June 12, 1632, took the degree of bachelor of arts June 18, 1634, (Reg. Cong. P. fo. 325,) admitted fellow of Trinity May 26, 1637; M.A. Feb. 21, 1637-8, (Reg. Congr. Q. fo. 197, b,) B.D. July 10, 1646 (Reg.

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[1] Regina in marg.

Congr. Q. fol. 206). Howe, it has always been said, was ejected from his fellowship by the parliamentary visitors in 1648, and restored in 1660; but see vol. ii. p. 110, for Mr. Collins's opinion on this subject, and he was commonly too well informed to be considered otherwise than good authority.

It is on record that Howe used to fast solemnly and very particularly on one day in the year, namely a day on which, when a boy, he had the misfortune to kill a schoolfellow by accident. MS. Diary, col. 102, 89.

He died in college Aug. 28, 1701, at the age of 90, and was buried in the ante-chapel, where a plain stone, with an inscription merely recording his death and age, (given faithfully in Wood's Colleges and Halls, as edited by Gutch, 4to. 1786,) marks the spot where his remains were deposited.

Mr. Dyer[1] told Hearne (MS. Diary 102, 36) that Howe was born at Lower Winchenden in Bucks. He sold his books, when old, some time before he died, being apprehensive, that after his death they would go for little, it being usual to give but small prices for scholars' books when they are dead, though the tools of other trades generally bring a good sum.

I am indebted to the unvarying kindness of Dr. Wilson, the president of Trinity, for the following information and memoranda extracted from the college registers.

"Josias Howe natus in parochia de Grendon Underwood in comitatu Bucks dioces. Lincolne decimum septimum ætatis annum agens admissus est scholaris Junii 12° anno 1632. Idem admissus est socius Maij 29, an 1637."[2]

There appears to have been at the time no book kept for autographs of admissions.

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[1] But incorrectly, as appears from the following extract: "1612. Martij 29. Josias Howe ye sonne of Thomas Howe." Regist. of Bapt. of Grendon Underwood.

[2] Dr. Kettell's Register of Foundationer No. 222. See Warton's Sir T. Pope, 2 ed. p. 396, note.

Formal attestation of the election of Howe as a scholar, together with two others, die Martis, viz. duodecimo die Junii anno Domini 1632, Dr. Kettell[1] being then president. He is described as "annos natus, ut asseruit, septendecim, natum in parochia Grendon Buckes et diocesis Lincoln."

It appears[2] that he was nominated a probationary fellow by the mandate of Walter, bishop of Winchester, the Visitor, on the ground (real or pretended) that a Mr. Thomas Jones had by resignation or otherwise made a vacancy before the festival of the holy Trinity preceding, (within five days of which the elections are always to be made,) and the society having neglected to fill up the place, the right of doing so had devolved upon the visitor. He was admitted,[3] being then A.B., and 22 years old, May 29, 1637, and actual fellow, being then M.A., May 30, 1638.[4]

Howe is recorded to have been vice-president, and to have taken part in the election of Henry Howe as probationary fellow July 2, 1646. His pension,[5] as fellow, pro anno, is charged in the accounts for 1646-7, and in the same year he is paid as one of the chaplains, and for journeys, of course, upon college business, to Luton and Bedford. He is also paid in the next year 1647-8,[6] "tempore dissolutionis collegi," as it is expressed, and when the accounts are signed by Robert Harris, the intruding president. The accounts of the years 1648-9, and 1649-50, are either lost or none were kept, in those for 1650-1, 1652-3, 1654-5, 1655-6, 1656-7, 1657-8, his name does not appear; those for 1658-9 are lost; but in 1659-60[7] he seems to be paid for part of a year only, together with another fellow, Mr. Meese, their pensions being only 5*s.* 10*d.*, while the full sum paid to others is 3*l.*, which is charged as paid to him in the next and following years. His name, it is to be observed, is not found as having taken part in any college proceedings, where lists of those present are given, in the years 1652-3, 4-5, 7-8, and in June 4, 1660, but it does occur in an election June 13, 1661,[8] and so continues till June 8, 1700, the last occasion upon which we find it, and where he is mentioned as being one taking part in a college election.[9]

There would appear to be no college record of any proceeding against Howe. With respect to the story of his having retired

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[1] Register A. fol. 68, b.
[2] Ibid. fol. 72.
[3] Ibid. 72, 72 b.
[4] Ibid. fol. 73.
[5] Computi Burss. pro anno.
[6] Computi Burss.
[7] Computi anni.
[8] Register A, fol. 90 b, 91.
[9] Register B, fol. 26.

to a college estate at Oakley, Bucks, carrying the college deeds with him, they certainly possess a small property there, to which he might have been disposed to withdraw, as it is the nearest they have to Grendon; and if he carried the deeds with him, he took good care of them; for there are only two, and those of minor importance, at all injured."

The only copy hitherto known of Howe's celebrated sermon is now in the Bodleian, given by Dr. Rawlinson. At the beginning is this note by Hearne.

Suum cuique.
THO. HEARNE, 1723.

Mr. Wood tells us, in col. 737 of the 2d vol. of his *Athenæ Oxon.* that on June 6, 1646, in a convocation then held, the vice-chancellour (Dr. Samuel Fell) signified to the members thereof that several preachers of this and the university of Cambridge had preached several laudable sermons before the king, court, and parliament, at *Oxon.* for which their pains, the delegates appointed by the university, could think of no other way to requite them but by conferring on them degrees: which matter being at length decreed by them, and approved by the chancellour's [William, marquess of Hertford's] letters, their names then were publickly read, with liberty given to the said persons to be created when they pleased. After which Mr. *Wood* observes (in the same col.) that (among others that were created that year) Mr. Josias How of Trin. coll. in Oxford, was created Bach. of Div. on July 10, immediately following, upon occasion of which Mr. *Wood* mentions this Sermon in red letters (which, however, he had never seen) speaking of it and Mr. *How* thus:

"This person, who was now" [at the time of his creation] "in "good esteem for his ingenuity, hath published *A Sermon before* "*the King at Ch. Ch.* on Psal. 4. 7. Printed as tis said, in red "letters, *an.* 1644, or thereabouts, in qu. but this I have not yet "seen. He hath also several copies of verses that are extant in "various books, which shew him to have been a good poët. He "was put out of his fellowship [of Trinity coll.] by the Parlia- "mentarian visitors an. 1648, was restored in 1660, but was "no gainer by his sufferings, as many honest cavaliers were "not by theirs. He is now living, and will tell you the reason "why, &c."

I bought this sermon on Jan. 14, 1723, out of the study of the late Dr. Arthur Charlett, master of University coll., who had bound it up, in very ordinary binding, amongst several other very common sermons; and nothing being writ, either by the

Dr. or any one else, in the volume about it, occasioned the bookseller (who purchased the Dr.'s books, and from whom I had it) to overlook it as an ordinary common thing, and of little or no value. After I had procured the volume, I had this sermon taken out, and bound up (singly) in this manner, as very deserving of it, both for the excellency and honesty of the sermon, and for its wonderfull rarity, there having been only thirty copies printed of it, as I have noted in my glossary to *Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, p. 669. Dr. Charlett us'd often to speak of this sermon, but I could never get a sight of it from him. Nor can I find, that he us'd to shew it to any one else of his acquaintance. It may be he knew not well where to find it, amongst the great variety of Miscellaneous Tracts and Papers (bound up all in a very confus'd manner, without directing to particulars in any catalogue) that was in his study. Otherwise there is no doubt he would have very readily produced it, he seeming to be very proud of having so very great a curiosity.

Another tract, similarly printed, is so rare, that I believe the Bodleian copy to be unique: this was also one of Dr. Rawlinson's treasures, who has written in the blank leaf:

"N.B. This is so great a curiosity that I desire it may be preserved amongst my MSS.

"R ×R."

"The Bloody Court; or, the Fatall Tribunall; Being A brief History, and true Narrative of the strange Designs, wicked Plots, and Bloody Conspiracies, carryed on by the most sordid'st, vile, and Usurping Tyrants, in these late Years of Oppressions, Tyranny, Martyrdom, and Persecutions; Discovering,

"I. The Poysonous Asps, King-killing Basilicks, weeping Hypocrites, and devouring Caterpillars, who in their damnable Treasons have far surpassed the Powder-Conspiracy, secretly contriving, but openly acting the Murther of our late Gracious King Charles, the ruine of all the Royal Issue, the overthrow of all our Laws, the blowing up of all Parliaments, the subverting of the whole state of Government; and the setting up of a confused Babel, watered with the blood of the King and His People.

"II. An Exact Description of these hard-hearted Belshazzars, infamous Impostors, Luciferian Brats, wicked Schismaticks, cruel Hypocrites, desperate Usurpers, Damnable Bloodsuckers, both of King and Nobles, who with Iron Hands, and Adamantine Hearts, would also have pull'd our present Lord

and Soveraign out of the Arms and Embraces of his Loyal and Leige Subjects.

"III. The Bloody Tragedy of all Tragedies, against King, Lords, and Commons; the several Scenes, presenting their most horrid Villanies; and the most barbarous and Tyrannical Massacre that was ever heard of since the World began, consulted amongst the Grandees of the Independent Sword-men, against the chief Royalists and Presbyterians, both Nobles, Gentry, and Citizens; with the manner how it was prevented; and the exposing of these Buff-Grandees, and insulting proud Officers, to their Needles, Hammers, Lasts, Slings, Carts, and Flails; and all true Subjects to enjoy their Rights.

"Printed for C. Horton; and published by a Rural Pen for general satisfaction."

No. XIV. See vol. ii. p. 127.

I have already given the title, an extract relating to the writer of the Rawlinson Manuscript of the Baskervilles, and an account of St. John's college plate and money given to Charles in his necessities, in a volume containing the life of Anthony Wood, printed in 1848 by the Ecclesiastical History Society, which although long since dissolved, I shall always consider as an undertaking extremely well imagined, although miserably mismanaged; for had it fallen into good hands, and had equal care been bestowed upon its publications, it might have proved eminently successful and of great public utility. To all persons interested in the history of the university, the Baskerville volume is of peculiar value, for although the information is somewhat desultory, there are many unknown or unremembered particulars of the several houses, that well deserve to be preserved. This however may be safely left to younger and more energetic persons. For my own part I have now nearly reached the age of man, and feel it necessary to desist from collecting materials for publication, fully sensible of my own failing powers, and the better ability of others to make public some of the varied and inestim-

able treasures of the Bodleian, which, they may believe me, will prove an inexhaustible mine of historical, biographical and bibliographical wealth. To this feeling may be ascribed an allusion only to the Baskerville volume, instead of an analysis of its contents.

No. XV. See vol. ii. p. 134.

The Actis and Constitutiounis of the Realme of Scotland maid in Parliamentis holdin be the rycht excellent, hie and mychtie Princeis Kingis James the First, Second, Third, Feird, Fyft, and in tyme of Marie now Quene of Scottis, viseit, correctit, and extractit furth of the Registers be the Lordis depute be hir Maiesteis speciall commissioun thairto. Anno Do. 1566.

At the back of this title is "The qvenis grace privilege grantit for Imprenting of his Maiesties Lawis and actis of Parliamentis." Then the "commissioun" one leaf, "Preface the Preface to the Redar," signed Ed. Henrison, one leaf, a leaf blank. "The tabill of the actis" from a. j. to c. 3. Then commences the work itself on A. ij. A. iij. being numbered fol. iii., and extending to fol. clxxxi.; fol. xvi. wrongly numbered xiiii., and a false letter used at fols. xxx. and xxxi. On the last leaf, the title of the work, and the following, "Imprintit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik, the xij. day of October the ȝeir of God ane thousand fyue hundreth three scoir sax ȝeiris."

Mr. Bridges's copy, mentioned in voi. ii. p. 134, is now among Dr. Rawlinson's books in the Bodleian, bought at lord Wilmington's sale in Feb., 1743-4. It is a peculiarly fine one, and in every respect agrees with the above, but contains, in Mr. Bridges's hand, a collation with a copy in lord Sunderland's library, and a transcript of such acts as are found there, and supply the place of those

omitted from the October edition. Lord Sunderland's was dated November 28, 1566.

On the subject of the supposed two editions of this very rare volume, consult the preface to the Roxburghe Catalogue by Mr. William Nicol, a gentleman who for many years enjoyed the duke's confidence, and was highly esteemed by his grace, both for his literary attainments, and the pleasing vivacity of his conversation. Let me here give an anecdote which rests upon the authority of the late venerable Dr. Routh, the president of Magdalen, from whom I had it in the year 1834. "The "duke of Roxburghe told Dr. Parr, that before he be-"came duke of Roxburghe, he believed he was one of the "proudest men in Christendom, high in family, low in "pocket. Since I came to the title, he added, I hope I "have seen my folly, and think more justly of myself and "my pretensions, that is, more humbly."

No. XVI. See vol. ii. p. 260.

The Whipping Story. (From Letters by the late Lord Lyttleton, 8vo. Lond., 1787, *vol.* 1, *p.* 141.

My dear Sir,

I obey your commands with some reluctance, in relating the story of which you have heard so much, and to which your curiosity appears to be so broad awake. I do it unwillingly, because such histories depend so much upon the manner in which they are related; and this, which I have told with such success, and to the midnight terrors of so many simple souls, will make but a sorry figure in a written narration. However, you shall have it.

It was in the early part of ———'s life that he attended an hunting club at their sport, when a stranger, of a genteel appearance, and well mounted, joined the chace, and was observed to ride with a degree of courage and address that called forth the utmost astonishment of every one present. The beast he rode was of amazing powers; nothing stopped them; the hounds could never escape them; and the huntsman, who was left far behind, swore that the man and his horse were *devils from hell.*

When the sport was over, the company invited this extraordinary person to dinner: he accepted the invitation, and astonished the company as much by the powers of his conversation, and the elegance of his manners, as by his equestrian prowess. He was an orator, a poet, a painter, a musician, a lawyer, a divine; in short, he was every thing, and the magic of his discourse kept the drowsy sportsmen awake long after their usual hour. At length, however, wearied nature could be charmed no more, and the company began to steal away by degrees to their repose. On his observing the society diminish, he discovered manifest signs of uneasiness: he therefore gave new force to his spirits, and new charms to his conversation, in order to detain the remaining few some time longer. This had some little effect; but the period could not be long delayed when he was to be conducted to his chamber. The remains of the company retired also; but they had scarce closed their eyes, when the house was alarmed by the most terrible shrieks that were ever heard: several persons were awakened by the noise; but, its continuance being short, they concluded it to proceed from a dog who might be accidentally confined in some part of the house: they very soon, therefore, composed themselves to sleep, and were very soon awakened by shrieks and cries of still greater terror than the former. Alarmed at what they heard, several of them rung their bells, and, when the servants came, they declared that the horrid sounds proceeded from the stranger's chamber. Some of the gentlemen immediately arose, to inquire into this extraordinary disturbance; and while they were dressing themselves for that purpose, deeper groans of despair, and shriller shrieks of agony, again astonished and terrified them. After knocking some time at the stranger's chamber door, he answered them as one awakened from sleep, declared he had heard no noise, and, rather in an angry tone, desired he might not be again disturbed. Upon this they returned to one of their chambers, and had scarce begun to communicate their sentiments to each other, when their conversation was interrupted by a renewal of yells, screams, and shrieks, which, from the horror of them, seemed to issue from the throats of damned and tortured spirits. They immediately followed the sounds, and traced them to the stranger's chamber, the door of which they instantly burst open, and found him upon his knees in bed, in the act of scourging himself with the most unrelenting severity, his body streaming with blood. On their seizing his hand to stop the strokes, he begged them, in the most wringing tone of voice, as an act of mercy, that they would retire, assuring them that the cause of their disturbance was over, and that in the morning he would acquaint them with the reasons of the terri-

ble cries they had heard, and the melancholy sight they saw. After a repetition of his entreaties they retired; and in the morning some of them went to his chamber, but he was not there; and, on examining the bed, they found it to be one gore of blood. Upon further inquiry, the groom said, that, as soon as it was light, the gentleman came to the stable booted and spurred, desired his horse might be immediately saddled, and appeared to be extremely impatient till it was done, when he vaulted instantly into the saddle, and rode out of the yard on full speed. Servants were immediately dispatched into every part of the surrounding country, but not a single trace of him could be found: such a person had not been seen by any one, nor has he been since heard of.

The circumstances of this strange story were immediately committed to writing, and signed by every one who were witnesses to them, that the future credibility of any one who should think proper to relate them, might be duly supported. Among the subscribers to the truth of this history are some of the first names of this century. It would now, I believe, be impertinent to add anything more, than that I am,

Yours, &c.

No. XVII.

BIBLIOTHECA HEARNIANA.

Excerpts from the Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Hearne, A.M.[1]

The resemblance between the handwriting of Hearne in this Catalogue, and one of his letters in my possession is so striking as to leave no doubt in my own mind respecting the genuineness of this interesting manuscript. The quarter whence this curious document was obtained, strongly corroborates this conclusion; Dr. John Price,

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[1] Edited by the late Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, from the manuscript in his possession, royal 8vo., 75 copies, privately printed, 1848.

having been keeper of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, at a period subsequent to Hearne's decease, would naturally have the power to possess, and the inclination to preserve any memorial of one of the most unwearied labourers in the same literary vineyard. Upon comparison of dates I find that Hearne commenced his Catalogue of his own Books on the 14th of May, 1709, in the interval between his engagement as assistant to Dr. Hudson, the keeper of the Bodleian Library in 1701, and his appointment to the office of second librarian in that establishment in 1712, a period in which he was chiefly employed in the augmentation and improvement of Hyde's Catalogue of that extensive collection. But as I perceive books printed so late in our antiquary's life as the year 1732, recorded in his Autograph Catalogue, I feel myself entitled to conclude that he inserted his literary acquisitions from time to time, and preserved this record thereof up to the period of his dissolution on the 10th of June, 1735.

Truly has Gibbon said "The last who has dug deep "into the mine (of English history) was Thomas Hearne, "a clerk of Oxford, poor in fortune, and indeed poor in "understanding. His minute and obscure diligence, his "voracious and undistinguishing appetite, and the coarse "vulgarity of his taste and style have exposed him to "the ridicule of idle wits. Yet it cannot be denied that "Thomas Hearne has gathered many gleanings of the "harvest; but if his own prefaces are filled with crude "and extraneous matter, his editions will be always re-"commended by their accuracy and use." *Misc. Works*, iii. 566-7. "Reverting to Hearne, and to the critical "value of his historical labours it may be safely affirmed "that for fidelity, and frequently for intrinsic worth "they are in all respects admirable. Hearne's judg-"ment in selection may be sometimes very justly ques-"tioned; and his frivolous digressions and half crazy "conclusions, must inevitably provoke the laughter, if

" not the wrath of the critic. Yet our obligations to " him are great. He has rescued much from oblivion, " if not from perdition; and forgetting all the peculiari- " ties, and even weaknesses of the man, we must unite " in bestowing our heartiest commendations on the editor. " More than the lapse of a century (that test of reputa- " tion) has confirmed the fame of Thomas Hearne." Thus much from the author of the best, though incomplete, bibliographical account of our antiquary's publications. Nay more; " his works, which present us with " portions of history, chiefly local, are now coveted by " the antiquary, and respected by the scholar. The " ridicule and satire which once pursued the person, and " the publications of the author, are now forgotten, and " Hearne stands upon a pedestal which may be said to " have truth and honour for its basis." If it be true that " the old and the young professedly attached to " book-collecting, can never be thoroughly happy if their " Hearnëan series be not complete," those who possess " the richest probably of all bibliomaniacal or bibliogra- " phical gratifications," a set of Hearne's works on large paper, in primitive calf or morocco attire, will be naturally inclined to coincide with Dr. Dibdin's panegyric. With less complacency peradventure, but with more curiosity, will every bibliomaniac view the private Catalogue of their author's library, the work of his own hands, the fruit of his indefatigable exertions, and slender means; but particularly interesting as affording an index to his mind, and a clue to the sources of that " crude " and extraneous matter" of amusement often, which lies scattered throughout the Prefaces and Appendices of Hearne's Editions. But the industry and ingenuity which such an investigation would require, might well be considered as wasted upon these *choses de néant*, and passages which lead, perchance, to nothing. The library of Hearne was sold in February 1736, by Osborne the bookseller, "the lowest price being marked in each book,"

which it would be curious to compare with Hearne's own valuation annexed to each article in his own Catalogue; since he has himself assured us "the prices are "what I gave for the books, but not according to the "rates they have been sold at."[1] I suspect that Osborne formed his catalogue of this collection from its late owner's MS., having merely remodelled it for the purposes of sale, and then thrown the original "like a "worthless weed away;" certain it is no plant of such virtue was ever so scurvily treated, and I am inclined, not uncharitably, to attribute the unsightly scratches which deface every page of the manuscript to the myrmidons of the worthy bibliopolist, after their master had done with this catalogue and printed his own.

As the title page of Osborne's Catalogue very truly announced, "a very great variety of uncommon books, "and scarce ever to be met withal, &c." in Hearne's collection, I proceed to adduce proofs of this interesting fact from the manuscript of Hearne himself. How many collectors of the present day would esteem the following Tracts—"Now cheaply bought for thrice their weight "in gold."

A very scarce and curious volume of Grammatical Tracts, all printed by *Winkyn de Worde*, whose picture, and his press (a screw press, different from our modern presses) are at the beginning, in a wooden cut, *viz.*—

1. Accidentia ex Stanbrigiana editione nuper recognita et castigator lima Roberti Whitintoni Lichfieldiensis in florentissima Oxoniensi Academia laureati. Wynkyn de Worde. Lond. 1523.

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[1] It is proper to note here that an insertion and erasure in the MS. have completely reversed the reading of this passage, but, as, from the colour of the ink, the alteration is evidently posterior to the entry, and as there is internal evidence against it, I consider the interpolation spurious.

2. Parvulorum Institutio ex Stanbrigiana collectione. Lond. W. de Worde. 1523.
3. Gradus Comparationum cum verbis anomalis simul et eorum compositis. W. de Worde. Lond. 1523.
4. Vocabula Magistri Stanbrîgi, sui saltem editione edita. Lond. W. de Worde. 1523.
5. Vulgaria Stanbrîgi. Lond. W. de Worde. 1523.
6. Roberti Whitintoni de octo partibus orationis editio. Lond. W. de Worde. 1522.
7. Grammaticæ Whitintonianæ liber secundus de Nominum declinatione. Lond. W. de Worde. 1523.
8. Grammaticæ Whitintonianæ liber tertius de heteroclitis Nominibus, sive de Nominum heteroclisi. Lond. W. de Worde. 1523.
9. Grammatices primæ partis liber primus Roberti Whitintoni nuperrime recognitus, de Nominum generibus. W. de Worde. 1522.
10. Præterita Verborum Grammaticæ prima pars Roberti Whitintoni nuperrimè recensita, Liber quintus, de verborum præteritis et supinis cum commento necnon interlineari dictionum interpretatione. Lond. W. de Worde. 1524.
11. Grammatices Rob: Whitintoni liber sextus de verborum formis de defectivis et anomalis, confusis, syncopatis, et apocopatis. Lond. W. de Worde, printed with the former.
12. Rob. Whitintoni Syntaxis. Lond. W. de Worde. 1524.
13. Vulgaria Roberti Whitintoni, et de institutione grammaticulorum opusculum, libello suo de concinnitate Grammatices accommodatum, et in quatuor partes digestum. Lond. W. de Worde. 1523.
14. R. Whitintonus de magistratibus veterum Romanorum. Lond. W. de Worde. 1523.

15. Rob. Whitintoni secunda Grammaticæ pars de syllaborum quantitate, accentu et variis metrorum generibus, nuperrime recensita, limatius polita, adjectis compluscnlis, et nonnulli Calcographorum climatis erratis. Lond. W. de Worde. [1524.]
16. R. Whitintoni editio cum interpretamento Francisci nigri, Diomedes de Accentu in pedestri oratione potius quam soluta observanda. Lond. W. de Worde. 1521.

[In this volume, which is printed in 4°, the picture of John Stanbridge occurs several times, in the habit of a Master of Grammar, and a rod in his right hand, sitting in a chair, and three boys under him.] . . 1*l.* 1*s.*

Let me next present to the curious eye

A bundle of Papers: *viz.* . . . . . 1*l.* 1*s.*

1. Dr. Bates' Speech to the King, Nov. 22, 1697.
2. Life of Caxton, by Bagford.
3. Act against Tumults, 1°. Georgii.
4. Proposals for reprinting Archbishop Laud's Tryal, &c.
5. Proposals for reprinting Dr. Cave's Lives of the Prim^e: Fathers.
6. Proposals for printing Risdon's Devonshire.
7. Proposals for printing the Antiq. of Winchester and Eton Colleges.
8. About the new Altar Piece at White Chapell. Lond. 1714.
9. K. George's Speech to Parliament. July 20, 1715.
10. Q. Anne's Proclamation against Jesuits, &c. Apr. 19, 1714 [two of them].
11. John Clarke's letter.
12. Cat. of Curious Books.
13. Proposals for reprinting Dugdale's St. Paul's.
14. Brave Englishman, by Mr. Adams. 1710.

15. Schema Sacra, by Ant. Sadler. Lond. 1667.
16. Paper of Um. Culpepper about Mathem. Instruments.
17. Bill for securing Copies.
18. Reasons for the Bill.
19. Parliament of Women. Lond. 1679.
20. Speech to Gen. Monck at Vintners' Hall. 12 Apr. 1660.
21. Petition of the Poets.
22. Paper relating to Faringdon Ward, London.
23. Pope Pius' Bulls (in verse) against Queen Elizabeth.
24. W. Kilburne's New Year's Gift for Mercurius Politicus.
25. Dialogue between Heraclitus and Democritus.
26. Poëm in praise of Punch.
27. H. of Lords' Address to the Queen. Apr. 1714.
28. Lords' Address to the Queen. July 7, 1714.
29. Cat. of curious Books.
30. First Specimen of Dr. Smith's designed Edition of Ignatius.
31. Articles about Warrington Post, in form of Indenture.
32. Cat. of curious Books.
33. Proclamation of the Lords, &c. for bringing over K. George, with names of those that signed it.
34. Alterations to be made in the Common Prayer on the death of Queen Anne.
35. Cat. of Books.
36. Eliz. Cellier's Narrative. Lond. 1680.
37. Mr. Wm. Baxter's Letter about Lhuyd's Archæologia.
38. Norden's Map of Hertfordshire.
39. Norden's Map of Middlesex.
40. Thanksgiving for Founder and Benefactors of All Souls' College, Oxford.
41. Robt. Freebairn's Acc^t^. of his Ed. of Buchanan's Works.

42. Elegy on the Death of Eleonora, Countess of Abingdon. Lond. 1692.
43. The Print of . . . . . . Fair. [A great rarity and curiosity.]
44. Proposals for Printing Strype's Life of Whitgift.
45. The Countryman's Guide to find out the Streets and Lanes of London.
46. Catalogue of curious Works.
47. A Piece of Polychronicon, with Caxton's Continuation of the same. Printed by Pynson. It is a curiosity and ought to be preserved.
48. Speech of the Lord High Steward upon proceeding to judgment against James, Earl of Derwentwater, &c. Lond. 1715, with some *MSS.* Animadversions.
49. A Paper about the Pretender's March in Scotland, with a Character of him.
50. The Pretender's Declaration.
51. Another excellent Paper about him, beginning, "To all true-hearted Scotsmen, whether Soldiers "or others."

When it is recollected that Hearne resigned the office of Architypographer, and Esquire Beadle of Civil Law, to which he had been appointed in 1715, it is natural that the same political bias which prevented him from taking the oath of allegiance to George I. should show itself in the preservation of documents relating to the exiled family. The manner of our antiquary's description of his literary curiosities will best appear in the following example :

A very scarce though imperfect thing, being A Godly Medytacyon of the Christen Soules, compyled in Frenche by Lady Margarete, quene of Naverre, and translated into Englysh by the Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Q. Eliz. Published by J. Bale, who

hath prefix'd a large Dedication to the said Lady. Impr. A°. 1548. 8vo. . . . . . *5s.*

A very small edition (in 24mo.) of the Singing Psalms (with the Prayers at the end) which I look upon as a curiosity. Lond. 1635 . . . *2s. 6d.*

A very scarce thing in English and Latin, called a Skeltonical Salutation, occasioned by the Spanish Armada's being defeated in 1588. In two sheets, but the title page is torn out. . . *2s. 6d.*

An imperfect printed Irish Book, which belonged to Mr. Lhuyd of the Ashmolean Museum. 8vo. *2s.*

The matter of Thomas Hearne's collection I have endeavoured to extract (with reference to the History and Antiquities of Britain, which by the aid of his books, and his own researches elsewhere, he had so diligently illustrated), in the following

EXCERPTA

From Thomas Hearne's Autograph Catalogue of his Books.

"THO. HEARNE."

"Maii 14°. 1709."

"N.B. *The Prices are not what I gave for the Books,* "*but according to the rates they have been sold at.*"

Polydori Vergilii Angliæ Historiæ. Libri xxvii. Bas. 1570. fo. . . . . *10s. 6d.*

Matt. Paris Opera curâ Watts. Lond. 1640. fo. *1l. 1s.*

Will. Martin's Chronicle of England. fo. "scarce." *10s.*

Will. Sheridan's Sermons. Lond. 1704. 8vo. "Gave "away."

Eutropii Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ ad Pœanic Metaphrasi.

Græca, Massala Corvinus, &c. ad. var. Lect. Notis per T. H. Oxon. 1703. 8vo.

Grabii Spicelegium Patrum. 1698-9. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. *5s.* and *4s.*

Ductor Historicus. Oxon. 1704-5. 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Howell's Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ. Lond. 1701. 8vo. . . . . *4s.*

Medulla Historiæ Scotiæ. Lond. 1685. 8vo. . *1s.*

Petri Bizarri Opera. Venet. 1565. 8vo. *Ald.* . *3s.*

Magna Charta, cum Statutis, &c. Lond. 1602. 8vo. *2s. 6d.*

Historian's Guide, from 1600 to 1688. Lond. 1688. 8vo. *1s.*

The same continued, from 1688 to 1696. Oxon. 1696. 8vo. . . . . *6d.*

The Faithful Annalist, or Epitome of English History. Lond. 12mo. . . . . *1s. 6d.*

History of King Charles II. Lond. 1660. 12mo. *2s.*

Franc. Clerke, Praxis Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ. Lond. 1667. 8vo. . . . . *6d.*

Gaffarel's Unheard of Curiosities in England, by Chilmead. Lond. 8vo. 1650. . . . . . *3s.*

Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1699. . . . . *5s.*

Sir Geo. Mackenzie's Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland. Lond. 1685. 8vo.

Isaaci Wake Rex Platonicus, &c. Oxon. 1663. 8vo. *1s.*

Malleus Maleficarum, &c. Lugd. 1519. 8vo. . *2s.*

Fox; Acts and Monuments. 3 vols. Lond. 1684. fo. *1l. 10s.*

(3rd vol. Black Letter. Lond. 1641. fo.)

Matt. Westmonaster. et Flor. Wigorn. Historiæ. Lond. 1593. fol. . . . . *1l.*

Stow's Annals. Lond. 1631. fo. . . . *1l.*

Stow's Survey of London. 1693. fol. . . *5s.*

Chronicon Saxonicum Gibson. Oxon. 1629. 4to. *8s.*

Hen. Whartoni Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus. 1695. 8vo. . . . . . . *5s.*

Geo. Batei Elenchus motuum nuperor. in Angliâ. Par. 1649. . . . . 1*s.*
Gildas, in English, with a large Preface. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Chamberlayne, E. Present State of England. Lond. 1704. 8vo. . . . . 5*s.*
Livii Historia, cum var. Lect. et Prefatione Erasmi. *Moguntiæ.* 1518. fo. "Liber rariss." . . 1*l.*
Livii Historia, Basileæ, per Hervagium. 1549. fol. 15*s.*
Eadmeri Historia Novorum Libri VI. cum notis Seldeni. Lond. 1623. fol. . . . . 1*l.*
List of Clergymen of the Church of England, turned out by the Presbyterians, from 1641 to 1647. Reprinted in 1705.
Catalogue of Books printed at the Theatre.
Books in the Theatre Press. Jan. 5, 1704—June 12, 1705.
Catonis Disticha de Moribus cum Notis Erasmi. Cant. 1679. 8vo.
"Compared with an old MS. I have placed it among "my *MSS.*"
Jani Anglorum facies altera, per Selden. Lond. 1681. 12°. . . . . 1*s.*
Mundus alter et idem, sive terra australis incognita illustrata per Mercurium Britannicum. Franc. 8vo. 1*s.*
Mr. Bagford's Account of his design about printing the History of Printing.
Barnabee's Journall, under the names of Mirtilus and Faustulus shadowed, &c. in Latin and English. 12mo. 2*s.*
Lambard's Perambulation of Kent. Lond. 1656. 4to. 8*s.*
Catalogue of Printed Books, written by W. Prynne. Lond. 1643.
Joannis Seldeni liber de Nummis. Rothomagi. 1678. 8vo. . . . . 1*s.*
"The true Author Alexander Sardius, 'twas first printed "five years before Selden was born."

Rob. Sheringham, de Angl. Gentis Orig. Dissertatio. Cant. 1670. 8vo. . . . . . . 4*s.*

Lord Clarendon's History in VI. Parts. 3 vols. Oxon. 1705. ob. 8°. . . . . . . 1*l.* 4*s.*

Fleetwood's Chronicon Pretiosum. Lond. 1707. 8vo. 2*s.*

John Weever's Funeral Monuments. Lond. 1631. fol. 1*l.*

Mat. Parkeri Antiquit. Britanniæ Ecclesiæ. Hanov. 1605. fol. . . . . 1*l.*

Clem. Reyneri, Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia. Duaci. 1626. fol. . . . . . . 1*l.*

Burton's Leicestershire. fol. . . . . . 1*l.*

Drayton's Polyolbion, with Selden's Notes. Lond. 1622. fol. . . . . 10*s.*

Lhuyd's Archæologia Britt. vol. i. Oxon. 1707. fol. 15*s.*

The Prymer of Salysburye. Paris. 1533. 12°.

Tho. Walsingham Ypodigma Neustriæ. 1574. Lond. fol.

Alfredi Regis Res Gestæ, per Asserium Menev. edr. Parker. Litt. Sax. . . . . . . 1*l.*

Verstegan's Restitution of decayed Antiquities, &c. Antwerp. 1605. 4°. . . . . . . 4*s.*

Plinii Epistolæ per Phil. Beroaldum. Bononiæ. 1498. 6*s.*

Sir J. Hayward's Lives of the 3 Norman Kings. Lond. 1613. 4to. . . . . 3*s.*

Hardyng's Chronicle and Continuation. 4°. . 1*l.*

Giraldi Cambrensis Cambriæ Descriptio, &c. Lond. 1585. 8vo.

Godwinus de Præsulibus Angliæ. Lond. 1616. 4°. very scarce . . . . 11*s.*

Mercurius Politicus. M. Aulicus. M. Oxoniensis. M. Botanicus.

'Have with you to Saffron Walden,' by Tho. Nashe. Lond. 1596. 4°. . . . . . . 3*s.*

The Statutes at large, till the 29th year of Queen Eliz. Lond. 1587. fol.

" Several things in this Edition about the Reformation, "not to be met with elsewhere."

Camdeni Britanniæ. Lond. 1607. fol. . . 1*l*. 1*s*.
Usserii Antiq. Britt. Eccles. Dublin. 1639. 4to. 8*s*.
The English Grammar, by Ben Jonson. 1640. fol. 5*s*.
A Carol of Huntynge . } London, by Wynkyn de Worde. 1541.
A Carol, bringing the Boar's head . . . . }
Synonima Magistri Jo. de Garlandia, exp^{g} Galfridi Angl. Lond. Pynson. 1509.
Antonini Iter Britanniarum, cur. Gale. Lond. 1709. 4°. 8*s*.
King Alfred's Life, by Sir John Spelman, with divers Historical Remarks and Improvements; and a Discourse upon a Roman Inscription lately found near Bath, by T. H. Oxon. 1709. 8vo.
Letter from the Duchess of Portsmouth to Madam Gwyn. Lond. 1682.
Camden's Britannia, in English, by Gibson. Lond. 1695. fol. . . . . 2*l*. 2*s*.
"Camden's Remains, with Verses upon the death of "Queen Anne, Wife to King James I. made by Dr. "William Swadon, of New College, which Verses I "have not seen in any other copies of these Remains. "Lond. 1623. 4to." . . . . . . 4*s*.
Hoglandiæ Descriptio. Lond. 1709. 8vo. . 6*d*.
Mr. Tilly's Sermon. John iii. 19. *Lond.* 1710. 8vo. 'Twas really printed at Oxon. . . . 2*d*.
Rastall's Table of the Kings of England. Lond. 1516. 8vo. . 2*s*.
Collection of Prints, &c. containing 'General Monk's 'Speech and Declaration, Feb. 21, 1659, for a Common 'Wealth.'
Mr. Norden's Middlesex . . . . . 3*s*.
Mainwaring's Defence of Amicia, 1673. 8vo. and her Reply also, 1673. 8vo. . . . 4*s*.
Hentzneri Itinerarium. Norimb. 1629. 8vo. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Barnes's Edw. III. Lond. 1688. fol. . . 1*l*. 1*s*.
Description of the siege of Basing Castle. Oxon. 1644. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Leigh's Accidence of Armory.
Kilburne's Survey of Kent. 1659, with his Picture. 4°. 1*l.* 1*s.*
Museum Trandescantianum, [now in the Ashmolean, Oxon, B.B.] 1656. 8vo. . . . . . 1*s.*
The Royal Legacies of Charles ye First of y^t^ name. 1649. 4to.
Hayward's Edward VI. Lond. 1630. 4°. . 2*s.*
The History of Prince Arthur. Lond. 1621. 4°. 4*s.*
Monthly Miscellany. 1708-9.
Ric. Stanihursti de Rebus Hibernicis libri IV. Antv. apud Plantin. 1584. 4°. . . . . 10*s.* 6*d.*
Sir John Maundevile's Travayles. Lond. 1572. 4°. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Devises Heroiques de M. Claude Paradin, &c. A. Anvers. 1563. 12mo. . . . 2*s.*
Alciati Emblemata. Par. 1589. 8vo. . 2*s.* 6*d.*
Vindication of Robt. III. King of the Scotch, from Bastardy, by the Ld. Forbes. Edin. 1695. 4to. 1*s.* 6*d.*
K. Henry VIII.'s Letters to Anne Boleyn. Lond. 1714. 1*s.*
Ralph Thoresby's Antiquities of Leeds. Lond. 1715. fol. 1*l.* 1*s.*
Nicolson's English Hist^l^. Library. Lond. 1711. fol. 10*s.*
Nicolson's Letter to White Kennet, thereon. 1742. 4°. Lond.
Bible Eng. by Coverdale. 1551, with ye Common Prayer 1*l.*
Holinshed's Chronicle, first Edit. in fol. . . 1*l.* 10*s.*
Joseph Alford's Church Triumphant. Lond. 1649. 12°. 2*s.*
Sir Robt. Sibbald of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross. Edin. 1710. fol. . . . . . 5*s.*
Guillim's Heraldry. Lond. 1632. fol. . . 2*s.* 6*d.*
Hickesii Thesaurus. fol. [Ling. Septentr. Oxon. 1705. B.B.] . . . . 3*l.*

Selden's Titles of Honour. Lond. 1632. fol. . 1*l.* 5*s.*
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Coverings of Books. [This when a discourse is made about Binding.]

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THE END.

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J. R. S.

36, SOHO SQUARE,
Oct. 12th, 1868.